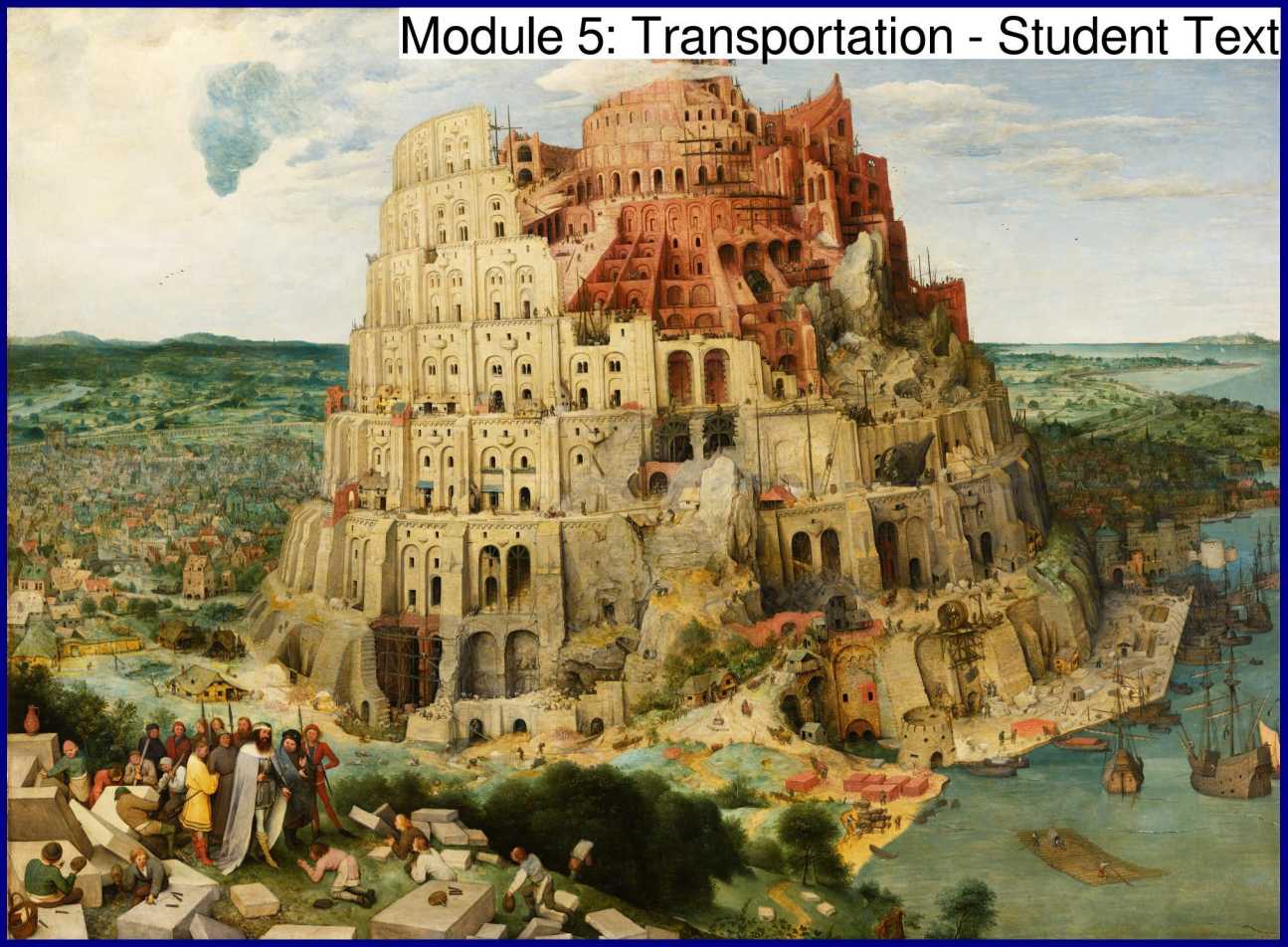
Chinese

Standard Chinese: A modular Approach



A Samurai Media FSI Course

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Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 5: Transportation - Student Text

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1 Introduction - FSI Courses in 2016

The language courses developed by the Foreign Service Institute were mainly intended for employees of the U.S. foreign affairs community, preparing American diplomats as well as other professionals to advance U.S. foreign affairs interests overseas. Most of the courses were developed between 1960 and 1990 when the cold war was going on and US spies and intelligence personnel needed to acquire foreign language proficiency fast. This had a few implications on the courses. They were made for rapid language acquisition but definitely not with modern language learning methods like gamification in mind. You did not have to get the intelligence personnel motivated to learn the language, they were just ordered to do so. This makes these courses not the most entertaining language courses around. But on the other hand the FSI Courses are very well designed, with a big budget poured into them, to make you learn a language as efficient as possible. You will also find FSI courses for languages that you won't find elsewhere because they are too niche. Those languages might have other introductory courses but to go to a more advanced level, FSI courses are often the only option as a commercial course usually did not make sense.

So even today, many years after most of the FSI Courses were originally developed, they are one of the best language courses available on the market. Nowadays with more and more distractions coming into our lives, many learners prefer quick wins through courses that have gamification and other gimmicks built in. But if you are a serious learner committed to learn a language as fast and efficient as possible, FSI Courses are for you. You can always complement them with other material.

2 How to get the most out of this course

2.1 Get physical books

You can download this course including all audio material and PDF books for free from http://www.fsicourses.com. To get most out of the course however, you should consider to get the paper books for the course. This gives you a permanent physical reminder of what goal you are pursuing and motivates you to actually work with the course. If it is just a file somewhere on your computer, it is very likely that you forget about it rather quickly and get carried away by the multitude of distractions available. Furthermore a real book is perfect for note-taking which acts as a physical reminder and improves retention. It will also be a constant motivation for you, as you can literally see your progress.

2.2 Use a Spaced Repetition System

Although FSI Courses incorporate a lot of rote-learning, you should use a Spaced Repetition System (SRS) for long term retention. A SRS is a software in which you put phrases or vocabulary you want to remember in the form of Q&A pairs. The computer will ask you the question and you have to actively recall the answer. After that you will have to self-grade how good you could recall the answer. This grading will influence the scheduling of the next repetition, when the computer will ask you the same question. Those scheduling algorithms are quite sophisticated nowadays, so they won't bore you with asking a question again and again that you already know perfectly but ask it right before you would forget it.

Any SRS software will do, but one of the leading and free systems is Anki SRS. It is available for most platforms ans has a big community of users. Check out http://ankisrs.net/

3 Additional Learning Material

3.1 FSI Courses

Other books belonging to this course are:

- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 1: Orientation - Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 1: Orientation - Student Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 2: Biographic Information - Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 2: Biographic Information - Student Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 5: Transportation - Student Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 6: Arranging a Meeting - Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 6: Arranging a Meeting - Student Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 7: Society - Student Text and Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 8: Traveling in China - Student Text and Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Car' Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Hotel' Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Marriage, Birth and Death' Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Personal Welfare' Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Post Office and Telephone' Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Restaurant' Student Text

Check out http://www.fsicourses.com to download them and find links to the paper books.

3.2 'Real World' Material

The FSI Courses give you a very good foundation for the language. You should however supplement it with everyday material. Start by doing a web-search on YouTube.com for Chinese and you will find more media than you could possibly consume.

PREFACE

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach originated in an interagency conference held at the Foreign Service Institute in August 1973 to address the need generally felt in the U.S. Government language training community for improving and updating Chinese materials to reflect current usage in Beijing and Taipei.

The conference resolved to develop materials which were flexible enough in form and content to meet the requirements of a wide range of government agencies and academic institutions.

A Project Board was established consisting of representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency Language Learning Center, the Defense Language Institute, the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, the Cryptologic School of the National Security Agency, and the U.S. Office of Education, later joined by the Canadian Forces Foreign Language School. The representatives have included Arthur T. McNeill, John Hopkins, and John Boag (CIA); Colonel John F. Elder III, Joseph C. Hutchinson, Ivy Gibian, and Major Bernard Muller-Thym (DLI); James R. Frith and John B. Ratliff III (FSI); Kazuo Shitama (NSA); Richard T. Thompson and Julia Petrov (OE); and Lieutenant Colonel George Kozoriz (CFFLS).

The Project Board set up the Chinese Core Curriculum Project in 1974 in space provided at the Foreign Service Institute. Each of the six U.S. and Canadian government agencies provided funds and other assistance.

Gerard P. Kok was appointed project coordinator, and a planning council was formed consisting of Mr. Kok, Frances Li of the Defense Language Institute, Patricia O'Connor of the University of Texas, Earl M. Rickerson of the Language Learning Center, and James Wrenn of Brown University. In the fall of 1977, Lucille A. Barale was appointed deputy project coordinator. David W. Dellinger of the Language Learning Center and Charles R. Sheehan of the Foreign Service Institute also served on the planning council and contributed material to the project. The planning council drew up the original overall design for the materials and met regularly to review their development.

Writers for the first half of the materials were John H. T. Harvey, Lucille A. Barale, and Roberta S. Barry, who worked in close cooperation with the planning council and with the Chinese staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Mr. Harvey developed the instructional formats of the comprehension and production self-study materials, and also designed the communication-based classroom activities and wrote the teacher's guides. Lucille A. Barale and Roberta S. Barry wrote the tape scripts and the student text. By 1978 Thomas E. Madden and Susan C. Pola had joined the staff. Led by Ms. Barale, they worked as a team to produce the materials subsequent to Module 6.

All Chinese language material was prepared or selected by Chuan O. Chao, Ying-chih Chen, Hsiao-jung Chi, Eva Diao, Jan Hu, Tsung-mi Li, and Yunhui C. Yang, assisted for part of the time by Chieh-fang Ou Lee, Ying-ming Chen, and Joseph Yu Hsu Wang. Anna Affholder, Mei-li Chen, and Henry Khuo helped in the preparation of a preliminary corpus of dialogues.

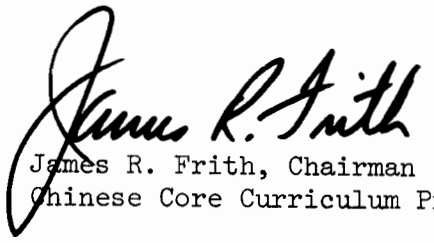
Administrative assistance was provided at various times by Vincent Basciano, Lisa A. Bowden, Jill W. Ellis, Donna Fong, Renee T. C. Liang, Thomas E. Madden, Susan C. Pola, and Kathleen Strype.

The production of tape recordings was directed by Jose M. Ramirez of the Foreign Service Institute Recording Studio. The Chinese script was voiced by Ms. Chao, Ms. Chen, Mr. Chen, Ms. Diao, Ms. Hu, Mr. Khuo, Mr. Li, and Ms. Yang. The English script was read by Ms. Barale, Ms. Barry, Mr. Basciano, Ms. Ellis, Ms. Pola, and Ms. Strype.

The graphics were produced by John McClelland of the Foreign Service Institute Audio-Visual staff, under the general supervision of Joseph A. Sadote, Chief of Audio-Visual.

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach was field-tested with the cooperation of Brown University; the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center; the Foreign Service Institute; the Language Learning Center; the United States Air Force Academy; the University of Illinois; and the University of Virginia.

Colonel Samuel L. Stapleton and Colonel Thomas G. Foster, Commandants of the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center, authorized the DLIFLC support necessary for preparation of this edition of the course materials. This support included coordination, graphic arts, editing, typing, proofreading, printing, and materials necessary to carry out these tasks.



James R. Frith, Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board

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MODULE 5: TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation Module (TRN) will provide you with the skills needed to use taxis, trains, buses, and planes in China.

Before starting this module, you must take and pass the DIR Criterion Test.

The TRN Criterion Test will focus largely on this module, but material from ORN, BIO, MON, DIR, and associated resource modules is also included.

OBJECTIVES

Upon successful completion of this module, the student should be able to

1. Give the English equivalent for any Chinese sentence in the TRN Target Lists.

2. Say any Chinese sentence in the TRN Target Lists when cued with its English equivalent.

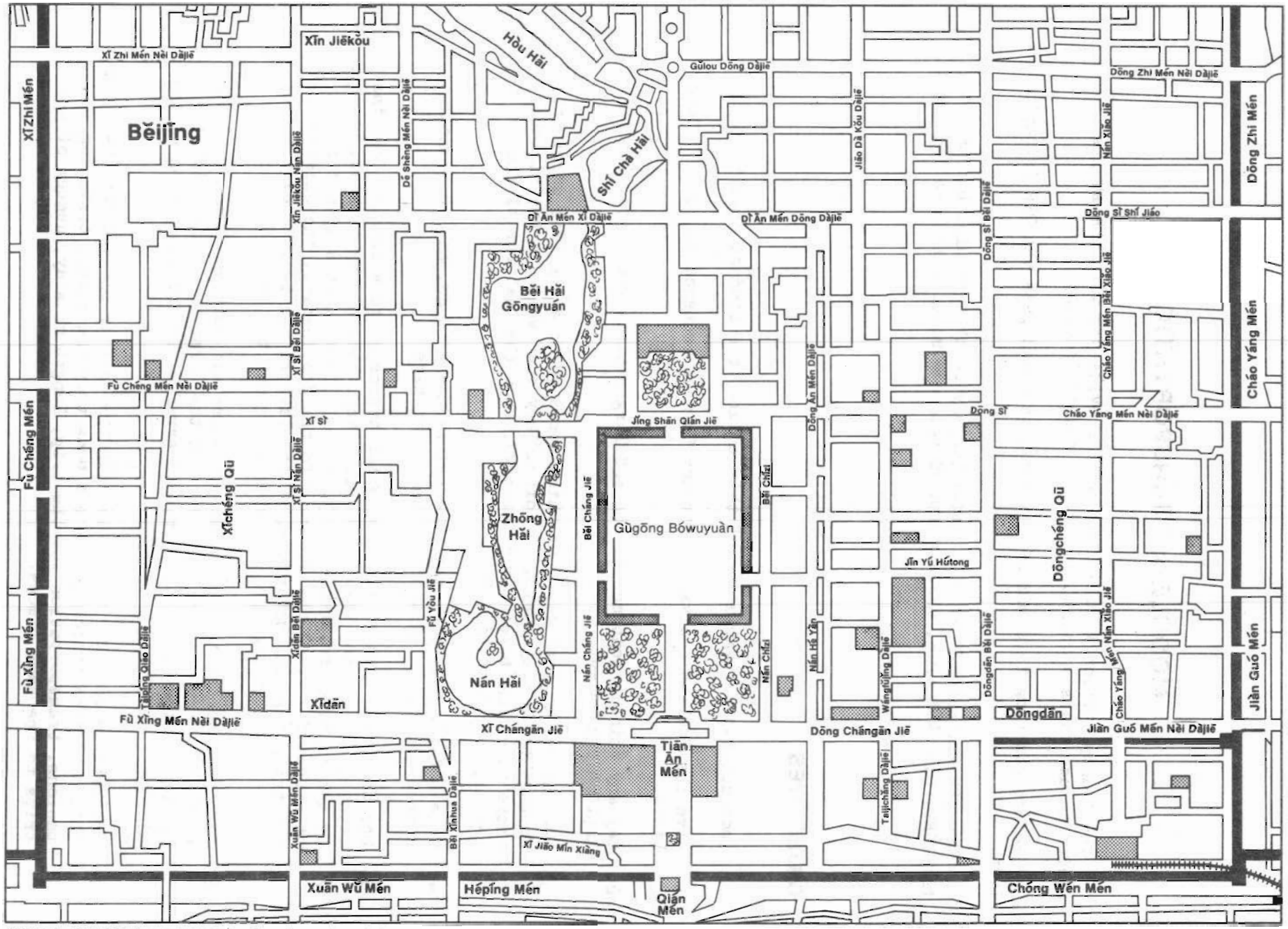
3. Use the bus system: find out which buses go to a specific destination, at what times they leave, how often they run, where to buy tickets, where to change buses (if necessary), when the last bus of the day leaves, and where his stop is.

4. Take a taxi: hail one, tell the driver where to go, and use commands such as "hurry," "slow down," and "stop here."

5. Use the train system: find out which trains go to a specific destination, at what times they leave, when and where to buy tickets, whether or not tickets are available for a train leaving on a specific date at a specific time, the distance to the destination, the duration of the train trip to that place, which platform the train leaves from, what to do with luggage, and whether or not the train has a dining car.

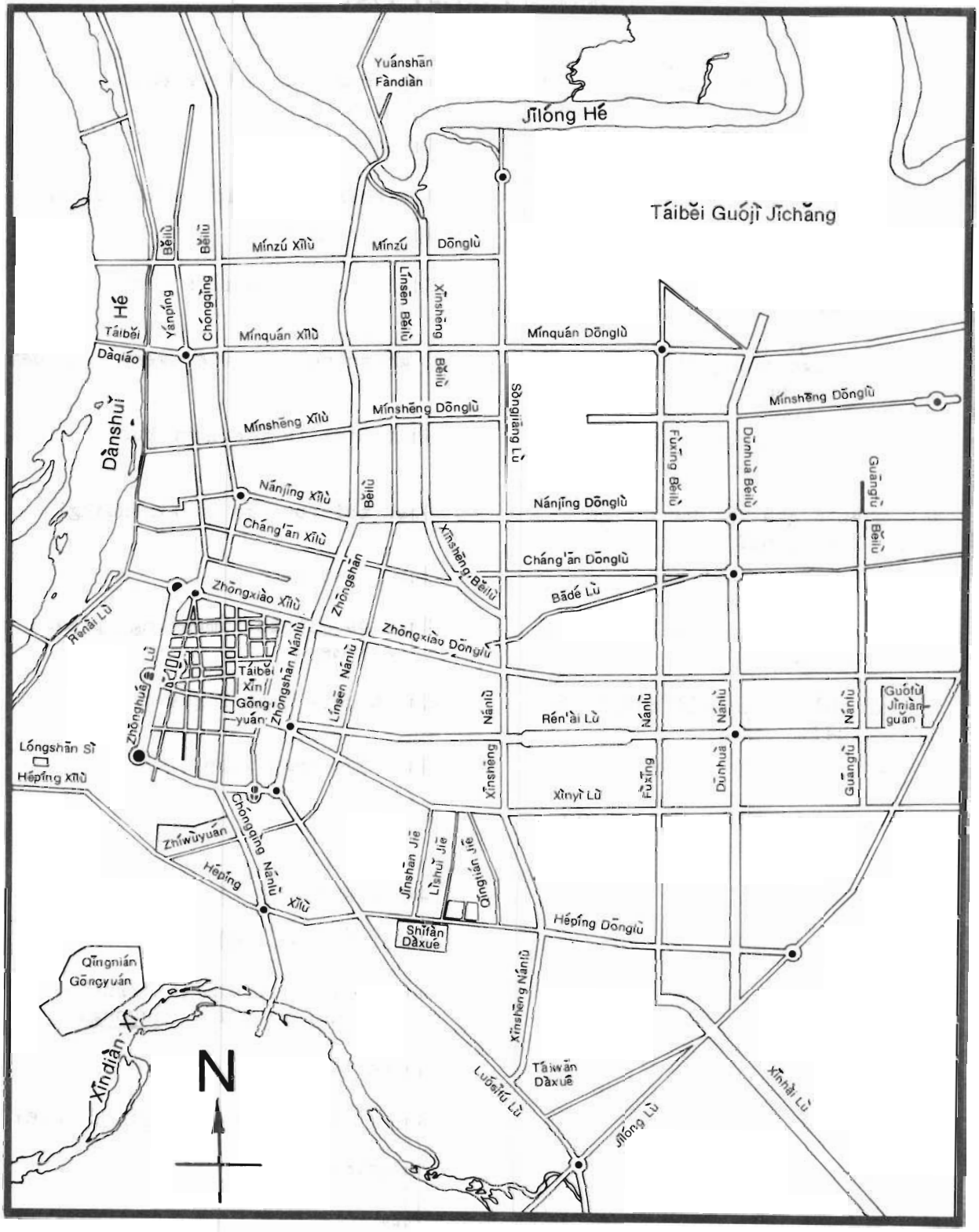
6. Take a plane: reserve a ticket for a certain date and time; find out whether or not the flight is direct, the duration of the flight, and traveling time to the airport; and arrange for transportation to the airport.

7. Describe in detail a trip (taken in the past or planned for the future): places visited (which places and what they are like), traveling companions, transportation for the trip, length of stay, number of previous trips to the same places.



NOTE: The heavy dark lines show where the city walls were formerly located.

Taipei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Táiběi Guójì Jīchǎng
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Qīngnián Gōngyuán
Xīndiàn Xī
Tàiwān Dàxué
Luósīfú Lù
Jīlóng Lù
Xīnhài Lù
Xīnshēng Nánlù
N

UNIT 1 TARGET LIST

1.	Dào Xīméndīng qù, zuò jǐlù chē?	What bus do you take to get to Ximending?
	Zuò Shíbālù.	Take Number 18.
2.	Shíbālù chē duō bu duo?	Are there many Number 18 buses?
	Bù hěn duō.	Not very many.
3.	Měi gé jǐfēn zhōng yǒu yìbān chē?	How often is there a bus?
4.	Wǒ měige Xīngqīliù dōu qù kàn diànyǐng.	I go to see a movie every Saturday.
5.	Zuìhòu yìbān chē shi jǐdiǎn zhōng?	What time is the last bus?
6.	Zhèbān chē shì bu shi qù Xīméndīng?	Does this bus go to Ximending?
	Shì. Shàng chē ba!	Yes. Get on!
7.	Dào Xīméndīngde shíhou, qǐng gàosong wǒ.	When we get to Ximending, please tell me.
8.	Wǒ shì bu shi zài zhèli xià chē?	Is it here that I get off?
	Bú shi. Xià yízhàn.	No. The next stop.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

9.	shàng-	last, previous (something)
10.	tóu-	first (something)
11.	gàosu	to tell, to inform (alternate pronunciation for gàosong)
12.	shǎo	to be few
13.	xià chē	to get off the bus; "Out, please!"
14.	yǒu(de) shíhou	sometimes
15.	chéng	city

UNIT 2 TARGET LIST

1.	Dào zhǎnlǎnguǎn yǒu meiyou zhídáchē?	Is there a direct bus to the exhibition hall?
	Méiyou. Zuò Yīlù chē, zuò dao Xīdān huàn chē.	No. Take the Number 1 bus; take it to Xīdān and change buses.
2.	Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào?	Where do we buy tickets?
	Zài chēshang mǎi piào.	We buy tickets on the bus.
3.	Hǎo, xiànzài zǒu ba!	Okay, let's go now!
4.	Èi! Zánmen bú shi zuòguò zhàn le ba?	Hey! Haven't we gone past our stop?
	Hái méi ne. Xià yízhàn cái xià chē.	Not yet. We don't get off until the next stop.
5.	Láojià, Shíwǔlù qìchēzhàn zài nǎr?	Excuse me, where is the Number 15 bus stop?
	Jiù zài nèige lùkǒurshang.	It's (just) on that corner.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

6.	gōnggòng qìchē	public bus (local)
7.	-li	in (locational ending)
8.	-shang	on
9.	shàng bān	to start work, to go to work
10.	xià bān	to get off from work, to leave work

UNIT 3 TARGET LIST

1.	Wǒ yào zuò jìchéngchē dào huǒchēzhàn qu.	I want to take a taxi to the train station.
2.	Wǒ zhǐ yǒu zhè liǎngjiàn xíngli.	I have only these two suitcases.
	Hǎo, wǒ bǎ xíngli fàng zai qiánbian.	Okay, I'll put the suitcases in front.
3.	Nǐ kāide tài kuài le!	You are driving too fast!
4.	Tā kāi chē, kāide bú kuài.	He doesn't drive fast.
5.	Wǒmen yǒu shíjiān, láidejí.	We have time. We can make it in time.
6.	Qǐng màn yìdiǎn kāi.	Please drive a little slower.
7.	Bié kāi nàme kuài!	Don't drive so fast!
8.	Qǐng ni zài qiánbian nèige yínháng tíng yíxià.	Please stop at that bank up ahead for a moment.
9.	Bú yòng zhǎo le.	Keep the change.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

10.	chūzū qìchē	taxi (PRC)
11.	láibují	can't make it in time
12.	qìchē	car, motor vehicle
13.	zhème	so, to this extent, in this way
14.	zènme	so, to this extent, in this way

UNIT 4 TARGET LIST

1.	Wǒ xiǎng qù Táinán wán jitiān.	I'm thinking of going to Tainan to relax for a few days.
2.	Nǐ shuō shi zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne, háishi zuò Gōnglùjú qu hǎo ne?	Would you say it's better to go by train or to go by bus?
	Zuò huǒchē qu hǎo. Dào Táinán qù zuò Gōnglùjú bú dà fāngbian.	It's better to go by train. To go to Tainan, it's not very convenient to take the bus.
3.	Zuò huǒchē děi xiān mǎi piào ma?	If I take the train, is it necessary to buy tickets ahead of time?
	Nǐ zuìhǎo liǎngsāntiān yǐqián qù mǎi piào.	It would be best for you to go to buy your tickets two or three days ahead of time.
	Zuò Gōnglùjú ne?	And if I take the bus?
	Bú bì xiān mǎi piào.	It's not necessary to buy tickets ahead of time.
4.	Nǐ yào zuò shénme shíhoude chē?	What train do you want to take?
	Wǒ yào zuò shàngwǔde chē.	I want to take a morning train.
5.	Duìbuqǐ, shàngwǔde piào dōu màiwán le.	I'm sorry, the tickets for the morning trains are all sold out.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

6.	chuán	boat, ship
7.	dìtiě	subway (abbreviation for <u>dìxià tiědào</u>)
8.	dìxià huǒchē	underground train, subway
9.	wán (wánr)	to play, to relax, to enjoy oneself
10.	-wán	to be finished (occurs in compound verbs of result)

UNIT 5 TARGET LIST

1.	Wǒ xiǎng dào Nánjīng qù kànkan.	I would like to go to Nánjīng to look around.
	Nǐ jìhua nèitiān qù?	What day do you plan to go?
	Míngtiān huòshi hòutiān qù dōu kéyi.	Tomorrow and (or) the day after are both possible.
2.	Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu duō yuǎn?	How far is Shànghǎi from Nánjīng?
	Yǒu liǎngbǎiwǔshiduō gōnglǐ.	It's over 250 kilometers.
3.	Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duōshao shíhou?	How long does it take to go by train?
	Yào zǒu sìge bàn xiǎoshí.	It takes four and a half hours.
4.	Zhèi shi wǒ dìyīcì dào Nánjīng qù. Yǐqián méi qùguo.	This will be the first time I have gone to Nánjīng. I haven't gone there before.
5.	Bànge xiǎoshí gòu le.	Half an hour is enough.
6.	Wǒ xīwang xiàwǔ líkāi zhèr.	I hope to leave here in the afternoon.
	Shísāndiǎn líng wǔfēn yǒu yítàng tèkuài.	There's an express at 1305.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

7.	dǎsuan	to plan to
8.	huòzhě (huòzhe)	or (alternate form of huòshi)
9.	yǐhòu	afterwards, later on, in the future
10.	zhōngtóu	hour (alternate word for xiǎoshí)

UNIT 6 TARGET LIST

1.	Huǒchē jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?	What time does the train leave?
	Shíbādiǎn wǔshiwǔfēn fā chē.	It departs at 1855.
2.	Qǐng nǐ bǎ nǐde hùzhào hé lǚxíngzhèng gěi wo.	Please give me your passport and travel permit.
3.	Dào Shànghǎi qùde chē zài dìjǐ zhàntái?	On which platform is the train to Shànghǎi?
4.	Bú yòng jí. Hái zǎo ne. Nǐ xiān zài zhèige jiēdàishì xiūxixiuxi.	No need to be anxious. It's still early. First, rest a bit in this waiting room.
5.	Wǒ zhèijiàn xíngli zěnme bàn? Shì bu shi kěyi náshang chē qu?	What should I do about this suitcase of mine? May I take it onto the train?
	Kěyi bǎ xíngli náshang chē qu.	You may take the suitcase onto the train.
6.	Zhèibān chē yǒu cānchē ba?	This train has a dining car, I suppose?
	Yǒu. Yǒu Zhōngcān, yě yǒu Xīcān.	Yes. There's Chinese food and there's also Western food.
	Hǎojíle.	Great.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

7.	bān	to move
8.	náshangqu náshanglai náxiaqu náxialai	to take up to bring up to take down to bring down
9.	pǎo	to run
10.	wǎn	to be late
11.	yuètái	train platform (alternate word for <u>zhàntái</u>, more common in Taiwan)

UNIT 7 TARGET LIST

1.	Lǎo Sòng, zěnmeyàng? Máng ne?	Sòng, how are things going? Are you busy?
	Bù zěnme máng.	Not especially busy.
2.	Qǐng ni gěi wo dìng yìzhāng fēijī piào.	Please reserve a plane ticket for me.
3.	Piào dìnghǎo le.	The ticket has been reserved.
	Nǎibān fēijī? Jǐdiǎn zhōng qǐfēi?	Which flight? What time does it take off?
4.	Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Guǎngzhōu ma?	Does this flight go directly to Guǎngzhōu?
5.	Cóng Sānlǐtún dào fēijīchǎng yào duōshao shíjiān?	How much time does it take to go from Sānlǐtún to the airport?
6.	Rúguǒ wǒ bādiǎn zhōng líkāi jiā, láidejí ba?	If I leave home at eight o'clock, I can make it in time. Right?
7.	Qǐng ni pài ge chē lái jiē wo, sòng wo dào fēijīchǎng qu.	Please send a car to pick me up and take me to the airport.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

8.	-hǎo le	to be satisfactorily completed
9.	lǚguǎn	hotel
10.	shuōhǎo le	to have come to an agreement (about something); (something) has been agreed on
11.	xiǎnghǎo le	to have reached a conclusion (about something); (something) has been thought out
12.	yàoshi	if (alternate word for rúguǒ)
13.	zuòhǎo le	to have finished doing (something); (something) has been finished

UNIT 8 TARGET LIST

1. Hǎo jiǔ méi jiàn, nín chū mén le ba?	I haven't seen you in a long time. You have been away, I suppose?
2. Nín wèishénme gāng huílai yòu qù le ne?	Why did you go again when you had just come back from there?
Wǒ zhèicì dào Guǎngzhōu qù shi yīnwei wǒ yǒu yige hěn hǎode péngyou cóng Xiānggǎng lái.	This time I went to Guǎngzhōu because I had a very good friend coming there from Hong Kong.
3. Wǒmen yǒu yìnián méi jiàn le.	We had not seen each other for a year.
Tā qǐng wo péi ta yìqǐ qù lǚxíng.	She asked me to accompany her (in her) travels.
4. Sānge yuè yǐqián tā hái bù zhīdào néng bu néng lái.	Three months ago she didn't know yet whether she would be able to come or not.
5. Nǐmen dōu qùguo shénme dìfang?	What places did you go to?
6. Hángzhōu gēn Sūzhōu zhēn shi piàoliang.	Hángzhōu and Sūzhōu are really beautiful.
7. Yǒu jīhui wǒ yào zài qù yícì.	If I have the chance, I would like to go again.
8. Zhèixiē dìfang nǐ dōu qùguo le ba?	You have gone to all those places, I suppose?
Méi dōu qùguo.	I haven't been to all of them.
9. huí guó	to return to one's native country
10. huí jiā	to come/go home
11. huíqu	to go back

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

12. rènao	to be lively/bustling/noisy
13. yǒu yìsi	to be interesting
14. méi(yǒu) yìsi	to be uninteresting
15. suǒyǐ (suóyi)	therefore, so

UNIT 1

REFERENCE LIST

1.	A:	Dào Xīméndīng qù, zuò jǐlù chē?	What bus do you take to get to Ximending?
	B:	Zuò Shíbālù.	Take Number 18.
2.	A:	Shíbālù chē duō bu duo?	Are there many Number 18 buses?
	B:	Bù hěn duō.	Not very many.
3.	A:	Měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān chē?	How much time is there between buses?
	B:	Měi gé èrshifēn zhōng yǒu yìbān.	There's one every twenty minutes.
4.	C:	Wǒ měige Xīngqīliù dōu qù kàn diànyǐng.	I go to see a movie every Saturday.
5.	A:	Zuìhòu yìbān chē shi jǐdiǎn zhōng?	What time is the last bus?
	B:	Shíyīdiǎn shífēn.	Eleven-ten.
6.	D:	Zhèbān chē shì bu shi qù Xīméndīng?	Does this bus go to Ximending?
	E:	Shì. Shàng chē ba!	Yes, Get on!
7.	A:	Dào Xīméndīngde shíhou, qǐng gàosong wǒ.	When we get to Ximending, please tell me.
	F:	Hǎo.	Okay.
8.	A:	Hái yǒu jǐzhàn dào Xīméndīng?	How many more stops are there to (before) Ximending?
	F:	Xià yízhàn jiù shi Xīméndīng.	The next stop is Ximending.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

9.	shàng-	last, previous (something)
10.	tóu-	first (something)

11.	gàosu	to tell, to inform (alternate pronunciation for gàosong)
12.	shǎo	to be few
13.	xià chē	to get off the bus; "Out, please!"
14.	yǒu(de) shíhou	sometimes
15.	chéng	city

VOCABULARY

-bān	(counter for regularly scheduled trips of buses, planes, subways, trains, etc.)
chē	vehicle, bus, car
chéng	city
duō	to be many
-fēn	a minute
gàosong	to tell, to inform
gàosu	to tell, to inform
gé	to separate, to divide off
jǐlù chē	what number bus
měi-	every, each
shàng	to get on
shàng-	last, previous (something)
shǎo	to be few
tóu-	first (something)
xià	to get off
xià-	next (something)
xià chē	to get off the bus; "Out, please!"
Xīméndīng	(an area of Taipei)
yǒu(de) shíhou	sometimes
zhàn	a stop, a station
zuìhòu	last, final (something)

(introduced on C-2 and P-2 tapes)

Běihǎi Gōngyuán	(a famous park in Běijīng)
biéde shíhou	other times
Dōngjīng	Tokyo
fàng jià	to close for a holiday
hǎowán	to be fun (lit., "good for relaxing")
huì	will
sījī	driver of a hired vehicle
zǒu ba	let's go

REFERENCE NOTES

1.	A:	Dào Xīméndīng qù, zuò jǐlù chē?	What bus do you take to get to Ximending?
	B:	Zuò Shíbālù.	Take Number 18.
2.	A:	Shíbālù chē duō bu duo?	Are there many Number 18 buses?
	B:	Bù hěn duō.	Not very many.

Notes on Nos. 1-2

Xīméndīng literally means "West Gate dīng"--dīng being a Japanese term for "district." Xīméndīng is the area of Taipei which surrounds the former west gate of the city. Today the district includes many shops, department stores, and movie theaters.

Lù is the word for "route." The question jǐlù? asks for the route number of the bus.

Zuò, "to ride/to go by/to take [a conveyance]":* Here zuò (literally, "to sit") means to go by some means of transportation which the passenger is inside of (e.g., car, plane, boat, train, bus, elevator--NOT a motorcycle or a horse). In exchange 1, zuò is used as a main verb. It can also be used as a prepositional verb, as in

Nǐ zěnme qù?	How are you going? (i.e., by what means of transportation)
Wǒ zuò huǒchē qù.	I am going by train.

Duō, "to be many/much," is an adjectival verb.** There are several points to remember about duō:

a. Adjectival verbs are sometimes used before a noun to modify it (e.g., xīn zhuōzi, "new table"; dà fángzi, "big house"). However, when duō is used in this way, it must be modified, for example, by hěn or tài.

Tā mǎile hěn duō dōngxi.	He bought a lot of things.
Běijīng jiēshang yǒu hěn duō cèsuǒ.	There are many toilets on the streets of Běijīng.

b. Much more often, however, duō is used as the main verb of a sentence.

Nǐde shū zhēn duō!	You really have a lot of books!
Jīntiān jiēshangde rén hěn duō.	There are a lot of people out today. (literally, "on the streets today")

*Zuò appeared earlier in Zuò diàntī dào èrlóu, "Take the elevator to the second floor."

**Adjectival verbs are one type of STATE verb. See BIO, Unit 6.

c. Often it does not occur to students to use duō as the main verb of a sentence because in English they do not usually say "The students are many." They would say "There are many students," with "many" as an adjective preceding "students." Compare:

(There are	a lot of people	here.)
Zhèrde	rén hěn duō.	

(A lot of people came.)
Láide rén hěn duō.

NOTE: Shǎo, "to be few," is used in almost the same ways as duō. (See Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary.)

3. A: Měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān chē? — How much time is there between buses?
   B: Měi gé èrshifēn zhōng yǒu yìbān. — There's one every twenty minutes.

Notes on No. 3

Měi- is the word for "each," "every."

Gé is a verb meaning "to separate," "to divide." It is used for intervals of time between regularly occurring events (e.g., "every half hour"). In exchange 3, gé refers to the length of time between buses.

měi	gé	duōshao	shíhou	
(every	divide-off [interval]	how much	time)	"(every) how often"

The first sentence could also be translated as "How often is there a bus?" or "How often do the buses run?"

Yìbān chē: The counter -bān is used for scheduled trips, or runs, of a vehicle. Yìbān chē is one bus run.

Èrshifēn zhōng: The counter -fēn, for minutes, is usually followed by zhōng, "clock." (Zhōng means "o'clock" in telling time.) "One minute" is yìfēn zhōng.

Měi	gé	èrshifēn zhōng	yǒu	yìbān	chē.
(each	interval	twenty minutes	there is	one [run]	bus)

"There's a bus every twenty minutes."

4. C: Wǒ měige Xīngqīliù dōu qù kàn diànyǐng. — I go to see a movie every Saturday.

Notes on No. 4

Měige: When used with a noun, měi- acts as a specifier and must be followed by a counter or a noun that does not require a counter.

měi(ge) rén	every person
měizhāng zhuōzi	every table
měitiān	every day

Dōu, "all": Here the adverb dōu implies "each and every," or "without exception"--"every Saturday, without exception." When the subject of a sentence is specified by měi-, the following verb is usually modified by the adverb dōu.

5. A: Zuìhòu yìbān chē shi jǐdiǎn zhōng? — What time is the last bus?
B: Shíyīdiǎn shífēn. — Eleven-ten.

Note on No. 5

Zuìhòu yìbān chē: Zuì is the word for "most," or "-est." Zuìhòu means "latest," or "last." Note the order in which the elements of this phrase appear:

zuìhòu	yì	-bān	chē
(last	one	run	bus)

"the last bus"

Both the number and the counter are required in this phrase.

Compare:

tóu	yì	-bān	chē	"the first bus"
xià	yì	-bān	chē	"the next bus"
shàng	yì	-bān	chē	"the last (previous) bus"

(See Note on No. 8 and Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary for xià-, "next"; shàng-, "last," "previous"; and tóu-, "first.")

6. D: Zhèbān chē shì bu shi qù Xīméndīng? — Does this bus go to Ximending?
   E: Shì. Shàng chē ba! — Yes. Get on!

Notes on No. 6

Shì bu shi qù, "does it go to":* The use of shì bu shi qù rather than qù bu qu in this sentence implies that the speaker has an idea that the bus does go to Ximending and wants to make sure. (Zhèbān chē qù bu qu Xīméndīng? would also be correct.)

Qù Xīméndīng, "go to Ximending": The destination directly follows the main verb qù. You now know two ways to indicate destination:

Wǒ dào Xīméndīng qù. — I am going to Ximending.

Wǒ qù Xīméndīng.

The two forms are equally widely used.

Shàng chē: This verb has several meanings. In the Directions Module, the meaning was "to go up" in Shàng lóu, yòubian jiù shi mài dìtúde. In this exchange, the meaning of shàng is "to get on/in [a vehicle]."

*For a discussion of the use of shì bu shi before another verb to form a question, see MON, Unit 5, notes on No. 8.

7.	A:	Dào Xīméndīngde shíhou, qǐng gàosong wǒ.	When we get to Ximending, please tell me.
	F:	Hǎo.	Okay.

Note on No. 7

Dào Xīméndīngde shíhou means "when we arrive in Ximending." If you want to say, in Chinese, "when [something happens]," add -de shíhou to the phrase which names the happening.

In English, "when" can mean either "during the same time" (e.g., "when I was a student") or "immediately after" (e.g., "when the light turns green"). In Chinese, however, two different expressions are used for the two meanings: -de shíhou for "at the same time" and yǐhòu for "immediately after."

Wǒ zài Xiānggǎngde shíhou hěn xǐhuan qù kàn diànyǐng.	When [i.e., while] I was in Hong Kong, I liked to go to the movies very much.
Wǒ dàole Táiběi yǐhòu, mǎile hěn duō Zhōngwén shū.	When [i.e., after] I got to Taipei, I bought a lot of Chinese books.

8.	A:	Hái yǒu jǐzhàn dào Xīméndīng?	How many more stops are there to (before) Ximending?
	F:	Xià yízhàn jiù shi Xīméndīng.	The next stop is Ximending.

Note on No. 8

Xià yízhàn: Here xià means "the next." It is a specifier. Xià is usually followed by a numeral or a counter, as in the following examples:

xiàge yuè	next month
xià yìbān chē	the next bus

The phrase xià yízhàn contains no counter because -zhàn, like -nián and -tiān, is not used with a counter.

9.	shàng-	last, previous (something)
10.	tóu-	first (something)
11.	gàosu	to tell (alternate pronunciation)
12.	shǎo	to be few
13.	xià chē	to get off the bus; "Out, please!"
14.	yǒu(de) shíhou	sometimes
15.	chéng	city

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

The specifier shàng-, "last," "previous," is used in the same patterns as xià-.

shàngge yuè	last month
shàng yìbān chē	the previous bus

Tóu-, "first," literally "head": Let's contrast dì- and tóu-: Dì- has no meaning of its own. Its function is to make a cardinal number into an ordinal number: for example, sān, "three," becomes dìsān, "third," as in dìsānge mén, "the third door." Tóu- has a meaning of its own: "first," as in tóusānge mén, "the first three doors."

Tóu- is always followed by at least a number plus a counter (or a noun that does not require a counter).

tóuliǎngge rén	the first two people
tóusānběn	the first three volumes
tóusìtiān	the first four days

Notice that tóuliǎngge, "the first two," and dìèrge, "the second one," must use different words for "two," because

tóuliǎngge	(COUNTING)
dìèrge	(NOT COUNTING)

Tóuyige, "the first one," and dìyīge, "the first one," are similar in meaning and often interchangeable.

Gàosu, "to tell": Gàosong is the usual colloquial pronunciation in Běijīng speech. Gàosu is the usual collcquial pronunciation in many other places in China, including Taiwan. The fact that, in a Taipei setting, the first speaker in exchange 7 uses gàosong tells you that he is almost certainly not a native of Taiwan.

Shǎo, "to be few": Most of the comments about duō in these Reference Notes (exchange 2) also apply to the adjectival verb shǎo. Most frequently, shǎo is used as the main verb of a sentence.

Wǒde qián bù shǎo.	I have quite a bit of money.
Zài Táiwān méiyou gōngzuòde rén hěn shǎo.	There are few people in Taiwan who do not have jobs.

One point deserves special attention: Although you may say hěn duō shū for "a lot of books," you may not say hěn shǎo shū. Hěn shǎo can rarely modify a noun which follows--and neither can tài shǎo, zhēn shǎo, and related expressions.

Xià chē, "to get off [a vehicle]," may be used to signal that you wish to get off--that this is your stop. The expression would be translated as "Out, please," or "Getting off, getting off," used by passengers in crowded buses and elevators.

Yǒu(de) shíhou, "sometimes," precedes the verb of a sentence, as other time expressions do.

Tā yǒude shíhou kàn Yīngwén bào.	He sometimes reads English newspapers.
Wǒ yǒu shíhou zuò Shíbālù chē.	Sometimes I take the Number 18 bus.

Originally, chéng meant "city wall." This early meaning still affects modern usage: you must say "going INto the city," not just "to the city."

Tā jīntiān dào chénglǐtou qù. He is going to the city today.

VOCABULARY BOOSTER

Modes of Transportation

bicycle	zìxíngchē [Běijīng]; jiǎotàchē [Taiwan]
boat	chuán
motorboat	qìtǐng
rowboat	huátǐng
sailboat	fānchuán
sampan	shānbǎn
bus	gōnggòng qìchē
coach (long-distance)	chángtú qìchē
car (automobile)	qìchē, chēzi, chē
helicopter	zhíshēngfēijī
horseback riding	qí mǎ
jeep	jípǔchē
motorcycle	mótuōchē
plane	fēijī
jet	pēnqìshì fēijī, pēnqìjī [PRC]; pēnshèshì fēijī, pēnshèjī [Taiwan]
subway	dìxiàtiě, dìtiě, dìxià huǒchē
taxi	chūzū qìchē, chūzū chē [PRC]; jìchéngchē [Taiwan]
train	huǒchē
trolley	diànchē
truck	kǎchē
walking	zǒu lù

DRILLS

A. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Dào Xīméndīng qù, zuò jǐlù chē?
   (cue) hasn't yet
   (What bus do you take to get to Ximending?)
   You: Dào Xīméndīng qù, zuò jǐlù chē, tā hái méi gàosu wo.
   (He hasn't yet told me what bus to take to get to Ximending.)

2. Dào Wǔguānchù qù, zuò jǐlù chē?
   has already
   Dào Wǔguānchù qù, zuò jǐlù chē, tā yǐjīng gàosu wo le.

3. Dào Nánjīng Lù qù, zuò jǐlù chē?
   did not
   Dào Nánjīng Lù qù, zuò jǐlù chē, tā méi gàosu wo.

4. Dào Zhōngshān Lù qù, zuò jǐlù chē?
   hasn't yet
   Dào Zhōngshān Lù qù, zuò jǐlù chē, tā hái méi gàosu wo.

5. Dào Xīméndīng qù, zuò jǐlù chē?
   has already
   Dào Xīméndīng qù, zuò jǐlù chē, tā yǐjīng gàosu wo le.

6. Dào tā jiā qù, zuò jǐlù chē?
   hasn't yet
   Dào tā jiā qù, zuò jǐlù chē, tā hái méi gàosu wo.

7. Dào càishichǎng qù, zuò jǐlù chē?
   did not
   Dào càishichǎng qù, zuò jǐlù chē, tā méi gàosu wo.

B. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Zuò Shíbālù chē.
   (Take the Number 18 bus.)
   You: Qǐng ni gàosu wo, zuò Shíbālù chē, kéyi bu keyi?
   (Please tell me, would it be all right to take the Number 18 bus?)

2. Zuò Yílù chē.
   Qǐng ni gàosu wo, zuò Yílù chē, kéyi bu keyi?

3. Zuò Shílù chē.
   Qǐng ni gàosu wo, zuò Shílù chē, kéyi bu keyi?

4. Zuò Liùlù chē.
   Qǐng ni gàosu wo, zuò Liùlù chē, kéyi bu keyi?

5. Zuò Wǔlù chē.
   Qǐng ni gàosu wo, zuò Wǔlù chē, kéyi bu keyi?

6. Zuò Qílù chē. — Qǐng ni gàosu wo, zuò Qílù chē, kéyi bu keyi?

7. Zuò Shíèrlù chē. — Qǐng ni gàosu wo, zuò Shíèrlù chē, kéyi bu keyi?

C. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān chē? (cue) èrshifēn zhōng (How often is there a bus?) — You: Měi gé èrshifēn zhōng yǒu yìbān chē. (There's a bus every twenty minutes.)

2. Měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān chē? shífēn zhōng — Měi gé shífēn zhōng yǒu yìbān chē.

3. Měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān chē? wǔfēn zhōng — Měi gé wǔfēn zhōng yǒu yìbān chē.

4. Měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān chē? bāfēn zhōng — Měi gé bāfēn zhōng yǒu yìbān chē.

5. Měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān chē? èrshifēn zhōng — Měi gé èrshifēn zhōng yǒu yìbān chē.

6. Měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān chē? shíwǔfēn zhōng — Měi gé shíwǔfēn zhōng yǒu yìbān chē.

7. Měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān chē? shíèrfēn zhōng — Měi gé shíèrfēn zhōng yǒu yìbān chē.

D. Response Drill

1.	Speaker: Shíbálù chē duō bu duo? (cue) èrshifēn zhōng (Are there many Number 18 buses?)	You: Bù shǎo. Měi gé èrshifēn zhōng yǒu yìbān. (Quite a few. There's one every twenty minutes.)
2.	Yílù chē duō bu duo? wǔfēn zhōng	Bù shǎo. Měi gé wǔfēn zhōng yǒu yìbān.
3.	Dào Táinán qùde chē duō bu duo? wǔshifēn zhōng	Bù shǎo. Měi gé wǔshifēn zhōng yǒu yìbān.
4.	Dào Jīlóng qùde chē duō bu duo? sìshifēn zhōng	Bù shǎo. Měi gé sìshifēn zhōng yǒu yìbān.
5.	Shílù chē duō bu duo? shífēn zhōng	Bù shǎo. Měi gé shífēn zhōng yǒu yìbān.
6.	Sānlù chē duō bu duo? èrshiwǔfēn zhōng	Bù shǎo. Měi gé èrshiwǔfēn zhōng yǒu yìbān.
7.	Èrlù chē duō bu duo? shíwǔfēn zhōng	Bù shǎo. Měi gé shíwǔfēn zhōng yǒu yìbān.

E. Expansion Drill

1.	Speaker: Nèibān chē shi jǐdiǎn zhōng? (cue) Táizhōng (What time is that bus?)	You: Qǐngwèn, dào Táizhōng qùde nèibān chē shi jǐdiǎn zhōng? (May I ask, what time is that bus to Taizhong?)
2.	Nèibān chē shi jǐdiǎn zhōng? Táinán	Qǐngwèn, dào Táinán qùde nèibān chē shi jǐdiǎn zhōng?
3.	Nèibān chē shi jǐdiǎn zhōng? Jīlóng	Qǐngwèn, dào Jīlóng qùde nèibān chē shi jǐdiǎn zhōng?
4.	Nèibān chē shi jǐdiǎn zhōng? Jiāyì	Qǐngwèn, dào Jiāyì qùde nèibān chē shi jǐdiǎn zhōng?
5.	Nèibān chē shi jǐdiǎn zhōng? Táiběi	Qǐngwèn, dào Táiběi qùde nèibān chē shi jǐdiǎn zhōng?
6.	Nèibān chē shi jǐdiǎn zhōng? Huālián	Qǐngwèn, dào Huālián qùde nèibān chē shi jǐdiǎn zhōng?

7.	Nèibān chē shi jǐdiǎn zhōng? Gāoxiǒng	Qǐngwèn, dào Gāoxiǒng qùde nèibān chē shi jǐdiǎn zhōng?

F. Response Drill

1.	Speaker: Zhè shì bu shi zuìhòu yìbān chē? (cue) 11:10 (Is this the last bus?)	You: Bú shi. Zuìhòu yìbān chē shi shíyīdiǎn shífēn. (No. The last bus is at 11:10.)
2.	Zhè shì bu shi zuìhòu yìbān chē? 11:30	Bú shi. Zuìhòu yìbān chē shi shíyīdiǎn bàn.
3.	Zhè shì bu shi zuìhòu yìbān chē? 12:00	Bú shi. Zuìhòu yìbān chē shi shíèrdiǎn.
4.	Zhè shì bu shi zuìhòu yìbān chē? 11:40	Bú shi. Zuìhòu yìbān chē shi shíyīdiǎn sìshifēn.
5.	Zhè shì bu shi zuìhòu yìbān chē? 12:10	Bú shi. Zuìhòu yìbān chē shi shíèrdiǎn shífēn.
6.	Zhè shì bu shi zuìhòu yìbān chē? 11:00	Bú shi. Zuìhòu yìbān chē shi shíyīdiǎn.
7.	Zhè shì bu shi zuìhòu yìbān chē? 10:50	Bú shi. Zuìhòu yìbān chē shi shídiǎn wǔshifēn.

G. Transformation Drill

1.	Speaker: Zhèibān chē dào Xīméndīng qù ma? (Does this bus go to Ximending?)	You: Zhèibān chē shì bu shi qù Xīméndīng? (Does this bus go to Ximending?)
2.	Zhèibān chē dào Zhōngshān Běilù qù ma?	Zhèibān chē shì bu shi qù Zhōngshān Běilù?
3.	Zhèibān chē dào Zhōnghuá Lù qù ma?	Zhèibān chē shì bu shi qù Zhōnghuá Lù?
4.	Zhèibān chē dào Zìyǒu Lù qù ma?	Zhèibān chē shì bu shi qù Zìyǒu Lù?

5. Zhèibān chē dào Rénài Lù qù ma? — Zhèibān chē shì bu shi qù Rénài Lù?

6. Zhèibān chē dào Nánjīng Dōnglù qù ma? — Zhèibān chē shì bu shi qù Nánjīng Dōnglù?

7. Zhèibān chē dào Hépíng Xīlù qù ma? — Zhèibān chē shì bu shi qù Hépíng Xīlù?

H. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Tā xià chē le.
(cue) Xīméndīng
(He got off the bus.)

OR Tā xià chē.
(cue) Xīméndīng
(He is getting off the bus.)

You: Tā shì zài Xīméndīng xiàde chē.
(He got off the bus at Ximending.)

Tā zài Xīméndīng xià chē.
(He is getting off the bus at Ximending.)

2. Tā shàng chē le. Zhōngshān Běilù — Tā shì zài Zhōngshān Běilù shàngde chē.

3. Tā shàng chē. Hépíng Dōnglù — Tā zài Hépíng Dōnglù shàng chē.

4. Tā xià chē le. Mínshēng Lù — Tā shì zài Mínshēng Lù xiàde chē.

5. Tā shàng chē le. Rénài Lù — Tā shì zài Rénài Lù shàngde chē.

6. Tā xià chē. Zhōnghuá Lù — Tā zài Zhōnghuá Lù xià chē.

I. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Dào Xīméndīng qǐng gàosu wo.
(cue) shíhou
(When we GET TO Ximending, please tell me.)

You: Dào Xīméndīngde shíhou qǐng gàosu wo.
(When we get to XIMENDING, please tell me.)

2. Dào Zhōngshān Běilù qǐng gàosu wo. yǐqián — Dào Zhōngshān Běilù yǐqián qǐng gàosu wo.

3. Dào Nánjīng Dōnglù qǐng gàosu wo. shíhou — Dào Nánjīng Dōnglùde shíhou qǐng gàosu wo.

4. Dào Rénài Lù qǐng gàosu wo.
   yǐqián
   Dào Rénài Lù yǐqián qǐng gàosu wo.

5. Dào Mínquán Lù qǐng gàosu wo.
   shíhou
   Dào Mínquán Lùde shíhou qǐng gàosu wo.

6. Dào Hépíng Xīlù qǐng gàosu wo.
   yǐqián
   Dào Hépíng Xīlù yǐqián qǐng gàosu wo.

7. Dào Zìyóu Lù qǐng gàosu wo.
   shíhou
   Dào Zìyóu Lùde shíhou qǐng gàosu wo.

J. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Hái yǒu jǐzhàn dào Xīméndīng?
   (cue) xià
   (How many more stops are there to [before] Ximending?)
   You: Xià yízhàn jiù shi Xīméndīng.
   (The next stop is Ximending.)

   OR Hái yǒu jǐzhàn dào Xīméndīng?
   (cue) 3
   (How many more stops are there to [before] Ximending?)
   Hái yǒu sānzhàn jiù shi Xīméndīng.
   (Three more stops, and that's Ximending.)

2. Hái yǒu jǐzhàn dào Zhōnghuá Lù?
   xià
   Xià yízhàn jiù shi Zhōnghuá Lù.

3. Hái yǒu jǐzhàn dào Nánjīng Dōnglù? 2
   Hái yǒu liǎngzhàn jiù shi Nánjīng Dōnglù.

4. Hái yǒu jǐzhàn dào Xīnshēng Nánlù? xià
   Xià yízhàn jiù shi Xīnshēng Nánlù.

5. Hái yǒu jǐzhàn dào Zìyóu Lù?
   2
   Hái yǒu liǎngzhàn jiù shi Zìyóu Lù.

6. Hái yǒu jǐzhàn dào Mínshēng Lù?
   xià
   Xià yízhàn jiù shi Mínshēng Lù.

K. Expansion Drill

1.	Speaker: Tā dào Zhōngguo qù. (cue) nián (He goes to China.)	You: Tā měinián dōu dào Zhōngguo qù. (He goes to China every year.)
2.	Tā kàn Zhōngguo diànyǐng. yuè	Tā měige yuè dōu kàn Zhōngguo diànyǐng.
3.	Tā dào Niǔ Yuē qù. xīngqī	Tā měige xīngqī dōu dào Niǔ Yuē qù.
4.	Tā dào xuéxiào lái. tiān	Tā měitiān dōu dào xuéxiào lái.
5.	Tā mǎi Yīngwén zázhì. Xīngqīwǔ	Tā měige Xīngqīwǔ dōu mǎi Yīngwén zázhì.
6.	Tā dào càishichǎng qù. tiān	Tā měitiān dōu dào càishichǎng qù.
7.	Tā kàn bào. tiān	Tā měitiān dōu kàn bào.

UNIT 2

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

1.	A:	Dào zhǎnlǎnguǎn yǒu meiyou zhídáchē?	Is there a direct bus to the exhibition hall?
	B:	Méiyou.	No.
2.	A:	Dào nàr qù, zuò jǐlù chē ya?	What bus do you take to get there?
	B:	Zuò Yīlù chē.	Take the Number 1 bus.
3.	B:	Zuò dao Xīdān huàn chē.	Take it to Xīdān and change buses.
4.	A:	Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào?	Where do we buy tickets?
	B:	Zài chēshang mǎi piào.	We buy tickets on the bus.
5.	B:	Hǎo, xiànzài zǒu ba!	Okay, let's go now!
6.	A:	Èi! Zánmen bú shi zuòguò zhàn le ba?	Hey! Haven't we gone past our stop?
	B:	Hái méi ne. Xià yízhàn cái xià chē.	Not yet. We don't get off until the next stop.
7. *	C:	Láojià, Shíwǔlù qìchēzhàn zài nǎr?	Excuse me, where is the Number 15 bus stop?
	D:	Jiù zài nèige lùkǒurshang.	It's (just) on that corner.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

8.	gōnggòng qìchē	public bus (local)
9.	-li	in (locational ending)
10.	-shang	on
11.	shàng bān	to start work, to go to work
12.	xià bān	to get off from work, to leave work

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* This exchange occurs on the P-1 tape only.

VOCABULARY

ba	(tone softener)
cái	then and only then, not until
gōnggòng qìchē	public bus (local)
-li	in (locational ending)
piào (yìzhāng)	ticket, coupon
qìchēzhàn	bus stop
-shang	on (locational ending)
shàng bān	to go to work, to start work
xià bān	to get off from work, to leave work
Xīdān	(a district in Běijīng)
zánmen	we (specifically includes the listener)
zhǎnlǎnguǎn	exhibition hall
zhídáchē	direct bus, nonstop bus
zuò dao	to ride to
zuòguò	to ride past

(introduced on C-2 and P-2 tapes)

Āndìngmén	(a neighborhood in Běijīng)
bǐjiǎo	comparatively, relatively
dòngwuyuán	zoo
liǎngcì	two times, twice
Xiǎo (name)	Little (name) [familiar form of name among friends]
xióngmāo	panda
zhǎnlǎn	to exhibit
zhèicì	this time

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A:	Dào zhǎnlǎnguǎn yǒu meiyou zhídáchē?	Is there a direct bus to the exhibition hall?
B:	Méiyou.	No.

Notes on No. 1

Dào zhǎnlǎnguǎn is the topic of the first sentence in exchange 1.

Zhídáchē refers to a city bus in exchange 1, although the word is more properly used to refer to buses between cities.

Changed tones: You have now learned several three-syllable words in which the middle syllable changes tone in normal fast speech. These words and the changes you hear are

Jiānádà		Jiānādà
Xīméndīng		Xīmēndīng
zhǎnlǎnguǎn	zhánlánguǎn	zhánlānguǎn
zhídáchē		zhídāchē

(For further discussion of this type of tone change, see Tone Changes in the P&R Summary.)

2. A:	Dào nǎr qù, zuò jǐlù chē ya?	What bus do you take to get there?
B:	Zuò Yīlù chē.	Take the Number 1 bus.

Note on No. 2

Ya is a variant form of the marker a. If the word directly preceding the a ends in a vowel, the semivowel y or w may be inserted; the marker is then pronounced ya or wa. If the word directly preceding a ends in a consonant, that sound is carried forward as the initial sound of the marker: /(consonant sound)a/

Nǐ shi nǎrde rén /n/a?

Nǐ xìng Wáng /ng/a?

Nǐ hǎo /w/a?

Tā zhēn kuài /y/a!

3. B: Zuò dao Xīdān huàn chē. Take it to Xīdān and change buses.

Notes on No. 3

Zuò dao Xīdān: In earlier exchanges, phrases consisting of dào and a place word were placed before the main verb in a sentence. In this exchange, you see that dào + place word can also be placed after the main verb. Dào is toneless when it follows the verb of a sentence.

Huàn is used in exchange 3 for "changing" from one bus to another. It was used in earlier modules for "changing" from one currency to another.

4. A: Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? Where do we buy tickets?
B: Zài chēshang mǎi piào. We buy tickets on the bus.

Notes on No. 4

Although spelled zánmen, this word is actually pronounced zámen, and in everyday conversation even as zám. Both wǒmen and zánmen are translated as "we." Most speakers of Chinese outside Běijīng use only wǒmen.

Many Chinese from Běijīng use the pronoun wǒmen only when the person being spoken to is not included in the "we." To show that the person being spoken to IS included in the "we," zánmen is used.

For instance, if everyone in a room is Chinese, any one person could say to all of the others Zánmen dōu shi Zhōngguo rén, "All of us are Chinese." If an American then entered the room, someone might say to him Wǒmen shi Zhōngguo rén, nǐ shi Měiguo rén, "We are Chinese, and you are American."

The phrase zài chēshang consists of the verb zài followed by the noun chē plus the locational ending -shang. Some verbs like zài must be followed by a place word or phrase (or by time words or phrases). But not all nouns which refer to things which occupy space can be used as place words. You must learn which words can function as place words and which cannot.

Zhèr, nàr, relative location words (zuǒbianr, dōngbianr, wàibianr, etc.), and names of cities and countries may be used as place words. In general, nouns which refer to buildings, institutions, organizations, parks, and other specific locations may be used as place words. Nouns which refer to vehicles, people, books, furniture, and other things that can be moved around are NOT considered place words. When a noun from this group is to be used in a phrase with zài, either a locational ending is added to the noun or the place word zhèr or nàr follows it.

Zài zhuōzishang yǒu hěn duō shū.	There are many books on the table.
Tā zài nèige zhuōzi nàr niàn shū.	He studies at that table.

Locational endings: -shang, "on"; -li, "in"; -wài, "outside"; and -xià, "under," are locational endings.

Tā zài lóuxià mǎi dōngxi.	He is buying things downstairs.
Fàndiànli yǒu méiyou mài tángde?	Is there a place to buy candy in the hotel?

You have learned three generally equivalent ways to form place expressions: noun + locational ending; noun followed by relative location word; noun + de followed by relative location word.

Tā	zài	mén-		-wài		děng	ni.
Tā	zài	mén		wài-	-bianr	děng	ni.
Tā	zài	mén	-de	wài-	-bianr	děng	ni.

5. B: Hǎo, xiànzài zǒu ba! Okay, let's go now!

Note on No. 5

Ba: You have seen the marker ba used in different situations at the ends of sentences. In each case, however, its effect was to soften the impact of whatever the speaker was saying. Here is a summary of the uses you have seen:

a. After a phrase which puts forth an opinion or guess, ba adds a questioning tone (BIO, Unit 2).

Tā dàgài bù lái le ba?	He's probably not coming after all, is he?
Nǐ shi Wèi Shàoxiào ba?	You must be Major Weiss.

b. After a statement which puts forth a course of action, ba softens the tone. Ba may be used at the end of a sentence with a meaning ranging anywhere from tentative and consulting to suggesting or advising to requesting or ordering. (The tone of ba sentences varies according to the person being spoken to, the speaker's tone of voice, and other words, such as qǐng, "please," in a sentence.) (MON, Unit 3)

Nǐ zǒu ba!	Leave! (ORDERING)
Nǐ hǎohāor xiǎngxiang ba!	You think it over carefully! (ADVISING)
Qǐng ba!	Please go ahead! (INVITING)
Zánmen zǒu ba.	Let's go. (SUGGESTING)
Wǒ mǎi dàde ba.	I guess I'll get the large one. (TENTATIVE AND CONSULTING)

There is no single way to translate this use of ba. In the examples above, you can see that when the subject is "you," ba goes untranslated; when the subject is "we," ba is translated as "let's"; and when the subject is "I," ba is translated as "I guess."

6.	A: Èi! Zánmen bú shi zuòguò zhàn le ba?	Hey! Haven't we gone past our stop?
	B: Hái méi ne. Xià yízhàn cái xià chē.	Not yet. We don't get off until the next stop.

Notes on No. 6

Bú shi: Below are some examples of affirmative questions and their negative counterparts (using bú shi). Notice that in the two negative examples shi means something like "to be the case that...."

Tā yǐjīng zǒu le ba?	Has he already gone?
Tā bú shi yǐjīng zǒu le ba?	Hasn't he already gone? (Isn't it the case that he has already gone?)
Tā zhù zai Shànghǎi ma?	Does she live in Shànghǎi?
Tā bú shi zhù zai Shànghǎi ma?	Doesn't she live in Shànghǎi? (Isn't it the case that she lives in Shànghǎi?)

Zuòguò le: To the main verb zuò, "to ride," "to take," the ending -guò is added to indicate the result of the action--"going past/too far." (The full verb guò means "to pass," "to cross.") The ending -guò may also be added to the verb zǒu, "to go," to indicate result.

Òu, nǐ zhǎo Nánwèi Hútong! Nǐ zǒuguò le! Nǐ děi wàng huí zǒu.	Oh, you are looking for Nánwèi Hútong. You have walked past it. You will have to go back.

Aspect marker ne: You have frequently seen an aspect marker used to indicate a CHANGE: completion le shows that an action or process has been carried out (Tā zǒu le, "He has left"); new situation le marks a change in the past, present, or future (Tāde dàyī pòle, "His coat is worn out"). In exchange 6, the aspect marker ne indicates the ABSENCE OF CHANGE. In this exchange, ne emphasizes that there has been no change in the situation. You may want to think of ne as the opposite of le.

The marker ne is used with ACTION and STATE verbs.

Tā xiànzài niàn shū ne.	He is studying now.
Tā zài zhèr ne.	He's here.
Zhèizhī bǐ hái kéyi xiě ne.	This pen is still good (can still write).

Hái, "still," "yet": When this adverb is used, the sentence very often ends with the marker ne.

Míngtiān wǒ hái bù zǒu ne.	I'm not leaving tomorrow (yet). (i.e., I'll still be here tomorrow.)
Tā hái méi lái ne.	He hasn't come yet.

"Still" and "yet" may, however, be translated into Chinese with either hái or ne.

Tā hái méi lái.	He hasn't come yet.
Tā méi lái ne.	

Cái means "then and only then" or "not until then." It is used to talk about something that has happened or will happen later than expected.

Wǒmen míngtiān cái zǒu.	We don't leave until tomorrow.

Sentences in which cái is used emphasize when something happened, rather than the fact that it happened. Therefore (shi)...-de, not le, is used to indicate completed action.

Tā (shi) bādiǎn zhōng cái láide.	He didn't come until eight o'clock.
Wǒ zuótiān cái dàode.	I didn't arrive until yesterday.

Notice that the shi in the shi...-de construction may be omitted. Also, cái is placed AFTER a time word or phrase and BEFORE the verb.

You have learned three words for "then": jiù, zài, cái. Jiù is used for action taking place earlier than expected. Cái and zài imply that something happens later than expected. Cái and jiù are used in descriptions of completed or future action. Zài is used mostly for plans, suggestions, and commands--in reference to future actions.

Tā zuótiān jiù dào le.	He arrived yesterday (already).
Tā (shi) zuótiān cái láide.	He didn't come until yesterday.
Nǐ míngtiān zài zǒu ba!	Don't go until tomorrow!

Notice that, in the description of past events, most sentences containing jiù also contain the completion le marker.

7. C:	Láojià, Shíwǔlù qìchēzhàn zài nǎr?	Excuse me. Where is the Number 15 bus stop?
D:	Jiù zài nèige lùkǒurshang.	It's (just) on that corner.

Note on No. 7

Lùkǒurshang, literally "on the intersection": Lùkǒur means "road mouth," a crossroads or intersection. The word is a place-word expression and may follow zài with or without the locational ending -shang.

DRILLS

A. Substitution Drill

1.	Speaker: Dào Běijīng Zhǎnlǎnguǎn yǒu meiyou zhídáchē? (cue) Mínzú Fàndiàn (Is there a direct bus to the Běijīng Exhibition Hall?)	You: Dào Mínzú Fàndiàn yǒu meiyou zhídáchē? (Is there a direct bus to the Nationalities Hotel?)
2.	Dào Mínzú Fàndiàn yǒu meiyou zhídáchē? Sānlǐtún	Dào Sānlǐtún yǒu meiyou zhídáchē?
3.	Dào Sānlǐtún yǒu meiyou zhídáchē? Xīdān	Dào Xīdān yǒu meiyou zhídáchē?
4.	Dào Xīdān yǒu meiyou zhídáchē? Dōngdān Càishichǎng	Dào Dōngdān Càishichǎng yǒu meiyou zhídáchē?
5.	Dào Dōngdān Càishichǎng yǒu meiyou zhídáchē? Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn	Dào Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn yǒu meiyou zhídáchē?
6.	Dào Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn yǒu meiyou zhídáchē? Jiānádà Wǔguānchù	Dào Jiānádà Wǔguānchù yǒu meiyou zhídáchē?
7.	Dào Jiānádà Wǔguānchù yǒu meiyou zhídáchē?	

B. Response Drill

1.	Speaker: Dào Běijīng Zhǎnlǎnguǎn yǒu meiyou zhídáchē? (cue) Xīdān (Is there a direct bus to the Běijīng Exhibition Hall?)	You: Méiyou, děi zài Xīdān huàn chē. (There isn't. You have to change buses at Xīdān.)
2.	Dào Sānlǐtún yǒu meiyou zhídáchē? Dōngdān	Méiyou, děi zài Dōngdān huàn chē.
3.	Dào Guānghuá Lù yǒu meiyou zhídáchē? tāmen nàr	Méiyou, děi zài tāmen nàr huàn chē.

4. Dào Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn yǒu meiyou zhídáchē? Qiánmén — Méiyou, děi zài Qiánmén huàn chē.

5. Dào Jiānádà Wǔguānchù yǒu meiyou zhídáchē? Xīdān — Méiyou, děi zài Xīdān huàn chē.

6. Dào Qiánmén yǒu meiyou zhídáchē? Dōngdān — Méiyou, děi zài Dōngdān huàn chē.

7. Dào Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē yǒu meiyou zhídáchē? càishichǎng nàr — Méiyou, děi zài càishichǎng nàr huàn chē.

C. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: dào nàr qù
(cue) jǐ
(to go there)
OR dào zhǎnlǎnguǎn qù
(cue) 3
(to go to the exhibition hall)

You: Dào nàr qù zuò jǐlù chē?
(What [number] bus do you take to go there?)
Dào zhǎnlǎnguǎn qù zuò Sānlù chē.
(To go to the exhibition hall, take the Number 3 bus.)

2. dào Dōngdān qù 3 — Dào Dōngdān qù zuò Sānlù chē.

3. dào nàr qù jǐ — Dào nàr qù zuò jǐlù chē?

4. dào Xīnhuá Shūdiàn qù 1 — Dào Xīnhuá Shūdiàn qù zuò Yīlù chē.

5. dào Sānlǐtún qù 5 — Dào Sānlǐtún qù zuò Wǔlù chē.

6. dào Dōngdān Càishichǎng qù jǐ — Dào Dōngdān Càishichǎng qù zuò jǐlù chē?

D. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nín xiān zuò Yīlù chē, zuò dao Xīdān huàn chē.
(You first take the Number 1 bus. Take it to Xīdān and change buses.)

You: Wǒ xiān zuò Yīlù chē, zuò dao Xīdān huàn chē, duì bu dui?
(I first take the Number 1 bus. I take it to Xīdān and change buses. Right?)

2. Nín xiān zuò Sānlù chē, zuò dao Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē huàn chē.

Wǒ xiān zuò Sānlù chē, zuò dao Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē huàn chē, duì bu dui?

3. Nín xiān zuò Liùlù chē, zuò dao Dōngdān huàn chē.

Wǒ xiān zuò Liùlù chē, zuò dao Dōngdān huàn chē, duì bu dui?

4. Nín xiān zuò Wǔlù chē, zuò dao Qiánmén huàn chē.

Wǒ xiān zuò Wǔlù chē, zuò dao Qiánmén huàn chē, duì bu dui?

5. Nín xiān zuò Shílù chē, zuò dao Sānlǐtún huàn chē.

Wǒ xiān zuò Shílù chē, zuò dao Sānlǐtún huàn chē, duì bu dui?

6. Nín xiān zuò Qílù chē, zuò dao Rìtán Lù huàn chē.

Wǒ xiān zuò Qílù chē, zuò dao Rìtán Lù huàn chē, duì bu dui?

7. Nín xiān zuò Shíèrlù chē, zuò dao Guānghuá Lù huàn chē.

Wǒ xiān zuò Shíèrlù chē, zuò dao Guānghuá Lù huàn chē, duì bu dui?

E. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Dào nàr qù xiān zuò Sānlù chē, ránhòu zuò Wǔlù chē.
(To go there, first take the Number 3 bus; then take the Number 5 bus.)

You: Wǒ xiān zuò Sānlù chē, ránhòu zuò Wǔlù chē. Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr huàn chē?
(I first take the Number 3 bus; then take the Number 5 bus. May I ask, where do I change buses?)

2. Dào Zhānlǎnguǎn qù xiān zuò Yīlù chē, ránhòu zuò Sìlù chē.

Wǒ xiān zuò Yīlù chē, ránhòu zuò Sìlù chē. Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr huàn chē?

3. Dào Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē qù xiān zuò Èrlù chē, ránhòu zuò Wǔlù chē.

Wǒ xiān zuò Èrlù chē, ránhòu zuò Wǔlù chē. Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr huàn chē?

4. Dào Rìtán Lù qù xiān zuò Qílù chē, ránhòu zuò Sānlù chē.

Wǒ xiān zuò Qílù chē, ránhòu zuò Sānlù chē. Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr huàn chē?

5. Dào Sānlǐtún qù xiān zuò Liùlù chē, ránhòu zuò Èrlù chē.

Wǒ xiān zuò Liùlù chē, ránhòu zuò Èrlù chē. Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr huàn chē?

6. Dào Rìtán Lù qù xiān zuò Shílù chē, ránhòu zuò Qílù chē.

Wǒ xiān zuò Shílù chē, ránhòu zuò Qílù chē. Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr huàn chē?

7.	Dào Xīdān qù xiān zuò Shíwǔlù chē, ránhòu zuò Liùlù chē.	Wǒ xiān zuò Shíwǔlù chē, ránhòu zuò Liùlù chē. Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr huàn chē?

F. Expansion Drill

1.	Speaker: Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? (cue) chēshang (Where do we buy tickets?)	You: Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? Zài chēshang mǎi piào ma? (Where do we buy tickets? Do we buy them on the bus?)
2.	Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? zhèr	Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? Zài zhèr mǎi piào ma?
3.	Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? nàr	Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? Zài nàr mǎi piào ma?
4.	Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? Dōngdān nàr	Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? Zài Dōngdān nàr mǎi piào ma?
5.	Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? chēshang	Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? Zài chēshang mǎi piào ma?
6.	Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? càishichǎng nàr	Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? Zài càishichǎng nàr mǎi piào ma?
7.	Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? Xīdān nàr	Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? Zài Xīdān nàr mǎi piào ma?

G. Transformation Drill

1.	Speaker: Zánmen jiǔdiǎn zhōng shàng bān. (We start work at nine o'clock.)	You: Zánmen jiǔdiǎn zhōng cái shàng bān. (We don't start work until nine o'clock.)
2.	Wǒmen wǔdiǎnbàn xià bān.	Wǒmen wǔdiǎnbàn cái xià bān.
3.	Wǒmen xià yízhàn xià chē.	Wǒmen xià yízhàn cái xià chē.
4.	Yínháng jiǔdiǎn zhōng kāi mén.	Yínháng jiǔdiǎn zhōng cái kāi mén.
5.	Wǒmen xià yízhàn huàn chē.	Wǒmen xià yízhàn cái huàn chē.

6. Tāmen liùdiǎn zhōng xià bān. Tāmen liùdiǎn zhōng cái xià bān.

7. Tāmen shídiǎn zhōng shàng bān. Tāmen shídiǎn zhōng cái shàng bān.

H. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nánjīng Dōnglù dào le ma?
(cue) hái méi ne
(Have we reached Nánjīng Dōnglù?)
You: Hái méi ne. Xià yízhàn cái xià chē.
(Not yet. We don't get off until the next stop.)

OR Nánjīng Dōnglù dào le ma?
(cue) dào le
(Have we reached Nánjīng Dōnglù?)
Dào le. Wǒmen zài zhèr xià chē.
(We have already arrived. We get off here.)

2. Zhōnghuá Lù dào le ma?
hái méi ne
Hái méi ne. Xià yízhàn cái xià chē.

3. Dàlǐ Jiē dào le ma? dào le
Dào le. Wǒmen zài zhèr xià chē.

4. Zhōngshān Běilù dào le ma?
hái méi ne
Hái méi ne. Xià yízhàn cái xià chē.

5. Hépíng Xīlù dào le ma?
dào le
Dào le. Wǒmen zài zhèr xià chē.

6. Jílóng Lù dào le ma?
hái méi ne
Hái méi ne. Xià yízhàn cái xià chē.

I. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Qǐngwèn Shíwǔlù qìchēzhàn zài nǎr?
(cue) nèige lùkǒurshang
(May I ask, where is the Number 15 bus stop?)
You: Jiù zài nèige lùkǒurshang.
(It's [just] on that corner.)

2. Qǐngwèn Shísìlù qìchēzhàn zài nǎr? nèige dàlóu nàr
Jiù zài nèige dàlóu nàr.

3.	Qǐngwèn Liùlù qìchēzhàn zài nǎr? lùde nèibian	Jiù zài lùde nèibian.
4.	Qǐngwèn, Yīlù qìchēzhàn zài nǎr? nèige yínháng qiánbian	Jiù zài nèige yínháng qiánbian.
5.	Qǐngwèn, Sānlù qìchēzhàn zài nǎr? nèige shāngdiàn nàr	Jiù zài nèige shāngdiàn nàr.
6.	Qǐngwèn, Qīlù qìchēzhàn zài nǎr? cāishichǎng qiánbian	Jiù zài nèige cāishichǎng qiánbian.
7.	Qǐngwèn, Shílù qìchēzhàn zài nǎr? nèige diànyǐngyuàn qiánbian	Jiù zài nèige diànyǐngyuàn qiánbian.

J. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Tā jǐdiǎn zhōng lái?
Tā jiǔdiǎn zhōng lái ma?
(cue) 8 o'clock
(What time is he coming? Is he coming at nine o'clock?)

You: Tā shuō tā bādiǎn zhōng jiù lái.
(He says he is coming at eight o'clock.)

OR Tā jǐdiǎn zhōng lái?
Tā jiǔdiǎn zhōng lái ma?
(cue) 10 o'clock
(What time is he coming? Is he coming at nine o'clock?)

Tā shuō tā shídiǎn zhōng cái lái ne.
(He says he isn't coming until ten o'clock.)

2.	Tā jǐdiǎn zhōng lái? Tā sìdiǎn zhōng lái ma? 5 o'clock	Tā shuō tā wǔdiǎn zhōng cái lái ne.
3.	Tā jǐdiǎn zhōng lái? Tā yìdiǎn zhōng lái ma? 12 o'clock	Tā shuō tā shíèrdiǎn zhōng jiù lái.
4.	Tā jǐdiǎn zhōng lái? Tā bādiǎn zhōng lái ma? 7 o'clock	Tā shuō tā qīdiǎn zhōng jiù lái.
5.	Tā jǐdiǎn zhōng lái? Tā liùdiǎn zhōng lái ma? 8 o'clock	Tā shuō tā bādiǎn zhōng cái lái ne.
6.	Tā jǐdiǎn zhōng lái? Tā shídiǎn zhōng lái ma? 11 o'clock	Tā shuō tā shíyīdiǎn zhōng cái lái ne.

UNIT 3

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

1.	A:	Ài, jìchéngchē!	Hey, taxi!
	B:	Nǐ dào náli?	Where are you going?
	A:	Dào huǒchēzhàn.	To the train station.
2. *	B:	Zhǐ yǒu zhè yíjiàn xíngli ma?	Is there only this one piece of luggage?
	A:	Shì.	Yes.
3. *	B:	Wǒ bǎ xíngli fàng zai qiánbian.	I'll put the suitcase in front.
4.	A:	Nǐ kāide tài kuài le!	You are driving too fast!
5.	C:	Tā kāi chē, kāide bú kuài.	He doesn't drive fast.
6.	A:	Wǒmen yǒu shíjiān, láidejí.	We have time. We can make it in time.
7.	A:	Qǐng màn yìdiǎn kāi.	Please drive a little slower.
8. **	A:	Bié kāi nàme kuài!	Don't drive so fast!
9.	B:	Zhè shi nínde xíngli.	Here is your suitcase.
	A:	Xièxie. Duōshao qián?	Thank you. How much is it [the fare]?
	B:	Èrshiqīkuài.	Twenty-seven dollars.
	A:	Zhè shi sānshikuài, bú yòng zhǎo le.	Here's thirty dollars. Keep the change. (literally, "No need to give me change.")
10.	A:	Qǐng ni zài qiánbian nèige yínháng tíng yíxià.	Please stop at that bank up ahead for a moment.
	B:	Hǎo. Wǒ bǎ chē tíng zai nèibian děng nín.	Okay. I'll park the car over there and wait for you.

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* This exchange occurs on the C-1 tape only.
** This exchange occurs on the P-1 tape only.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

11.	chūzū qìchē	taxi (PRC)
12.	láibují	can't make it in time
13.	qìchē	car, motor vehicle
14.	zhème	so, to this extent, in this way
15.	zènme	so, to this extent, in this way

Shànghǎi-made auto in Guǎngzhōu, 1978

VOCABULARY

bǎ	(prepositional verb which indicates the direct object)
bié	don't
bú yòng	no need to
chūzū qìchē	taxi (PRC)
fàng	to put
huǒchēzhàn	train station
-jiàn	(counter for items or articles such as suitcases and clothing)
jīchéngchē	taxi (Taipei)
kāi	to drive (a vehicle)
kuài	to be fast
láibují	can't make it in time
láidejí	can make it in time
màn	to be slow
nàme	so, to that extent, in that way
qìchē	car, motor vehicle
shíjiān	time
tíng	to stop, to park
xíngli (yíjiàn)	luggage, suitcase
yíxià	a short amount of time
zènme	so, to this extent, in this way
zhème	so, to this extent, in this way

(introduced on C-2 tape)

chī fàn	to have a meal
jìnliàng	to exert all one's effort, to do one's best to

Lǎo (name)	Old (name) [familiar nickname for an older person among close friends]
mótuōchē	motorcycle
náchuqu	to take (something) out
sòng	to see someone off, to escort someone to a train station, airport, bus depot, or pier

(introduced in Communication Game)

Zhèng hǎo.	Right on time.

REFERENCE NOTES

1.	A:	Ài, jìchéngchē!	Hey, taxi!
	B:	Nǐ dào náli?	Where are you going?
	A:	Dào huǒchēzhàn.	To the train station.

Note on No. 1

Nǐ dào náli? This expression, like the English "Where to?" is not a full sentence. The taxi driver is using a shortened form of Nǐ dào náli qù?

2.	B:	Zhǐ yǒu zhè yíjiàn xíngli ma?	Is there only this one piece of luggage?
	A:	Shì.	Yes.
3.	B:	Wǒ bǎ xíngli fàng zai qiánbian.	I'll put the suitcase in front.

Notes on Nos. 2-3

Zhè yíjiàn xíngli: -jiàn is the counter for xíngli.

Bǎ is a prepositional verb which often cannot be directly translated into English. Originally, as a full verb, bǎ meant "to hold something with one's hands." Today bǎ is usually used as a prepositional verb which brings the direct object to the front of the sentence, before the main verb. In some cases, bǎ may be translated as "take."

Tā bǎ zhèiběn shū fàng zai zhuōzishang.	He put the book on the table. (He took the book and put it on the table.)

But, in many cases, the meaning of "take" does not correspond to the function of bǎ in the sentence.

Bǎ may be used with many types of objects, concrete and abstract. As a prepositional verb, bǎ shows that its object (the noun which follows) is the direct object in the sentence, even though it does not follow the main verb.

Tā mài tāde qìchē le.	He sold his car.
Tā bǎ tāde qìchē mài le.	

The next questions are "Why use bǎ?" and "When is bǎ used?" On the next page are some basic rules for using bǎ.

a. The object in a bǎ phrase must be a particular known thing. This rule follows the general pattern in Chinese of an object preceding the verb, in topic position or in a bǎ phrase, being specific.* The object in a bǎ phrase should be translated by the English definite article "the" or by other words that indicate definiteness, such as "that" and "my."

Nǐ yǒu xíngli ma?	Do you have any luggage?
Yǒu. Zhǐ yǒu zhè yíjiàn.	Yes. I have only this one piece.
Hǎo. Wǒ bǎ xíngli fàngzai qiánbian.	Okay. I will put the suitcase in front.

b. The object of a bǎ phrase must be at the disposal of the subject before the action begins. Thus the object of kànjian, "to see," cannot be used with bǎ, nor can the object of mǎi, "to buy."

Wǒ mǎile nèiběn shū.	I bought the book.
Wǒ bǎ nèiběn shū mài le.	I sold the book.

c. Fàng zai qiánbian: The verb in a bǎ sentence is usually a transitive ACTION verb. An action verb refers to an activity that can be done voluntarily, either physically (mài, "to sell") or mentally (niàn, "to study"). Contrast this with a state verb, which refers to a quality or condition that the subject has no control over.

For instance, you can decide to study or to learn something, so xué is an action verb. But you cannot decide to know something, so zhīdao is a state verb. Although some state verbs, like zhīdao and xǐhuan, are transitive, the objects of these verbs cannot be put in a bǎ phrase because these verbs are not action verbs.

d. A bǎ sentence does not end with only a verb of one syllable. Either the verb has several syllables or a phrase follows the verb. In the final sentence of exchange 3, the action verb fàng is followed by zai and the destination qiánbian.

4.	A: Nǐ kāide tài kuài le!	You are driving too fast!

Notes on No. 4

-de: To describe how action is performed, the marker -de is added to the verb describing the action, and that verb is followed by an adjectival verb which expresses the MANNER in which the action takes place.

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*An object which follows the verb is nonspecific unless marked as specific with zhèi or nèi.

Cultural information: Taxi drivers are not offended by comments about their driving such as the exclamation in exchange 4. If ignored, a request to slow down should be repeated.

5. C: Tā kāi chē, kāide bú kuài. He doesn't drive fast.

Notes on No. 5

Verb, object, and the description of manner: If an action verb with a direct object is to be described in terms of how the action is done, use the following pattern.

Tā	shuō	Zhōngguo huà	shuō -de	tài hěn bú	màn.
(he	speak	Chinese	speak	too very not	slow)

"He speaks Chinese too/very/not slowly."

Notice that the main verb and direct object occur first; then the main verb is repeated, followed by -de and the description of manner. Compare the pattern above with the pattern you learned in the Biographic Information Module, Unit 8: Wǒ niàn Yīngwén niànle liùnián, "I studied English for six years."

The main verb is repeated when BOTH the direct object and a duration phrase or a description of manner MUST follow the verb directly. In such a case, Chinese handles this post-verb "traffic jam" by making a topic out of the more general information (what is being done): the verb and direct object. The more specific information about how the action is done becomes the comment. A literal translation of the pattern example above is "As for (the way) he speaks Chinese, (he) speaks too/very/not slowly."

A special point to observe: In English, we may say "He doesn't speak Chinese slowly," putting the negative word before "speak." In Chinese, the negation must be placed directly in front of the word that is referred to (in the example, màn, "slow"--not saying that he doesn't speak, but saying that his speech is not slow).

Linguists have pointed out the potentially comical effect of using English word order for sentences in Chinese with manner descriptions.

If you were to use English word order to say "I can't speak Chinese very well," Wǒ bú huì shuō Zhōngguo huà hěn hǎo, your sentence would mean, literally, "(The fact that) I can't speak Chinese is very good." The right way to say "I can't speak Chinese very well" is Wǒ shuō Zhōngguo huà shuōde bú tài hǎo.

6.	A:	Wǒmen yǒu shíjiān, láidejí.	We have time. We can make it in time.
7.	A:	Qǐng màn yìdiǎn kāi.	Please drive a little slower.

Notes on Nos. 6-7

Shíjiān: You now know two words for "time": shíhou and shíjiān. Shíjiān is used for an amount of time. Shíhou is usually used for a point or period in time when something happens.

Láidejí is an idiom meaning "able to make it on time [to do something]." The negative, "not able to make it on time," is láibují. (See the Meeting Module for additional discussion of such idioms.)

Qǐng màn yìdiǎn kāi, "Please drive a little slower": In the notes on exchange 5, you learned a pattern for describing manner: verb + -de + adjectival verb. In this sentence, however, the adjectival verb màn + yìdiǎn precede the verb kāi. When the adjectival verbs màn, kuài, zǎo, and wǎn are followed by yìdiǎn, the phrases thus formed may either precede or follow the verb of the sentence.

Qǐng màn yìdiǎn kāi. Qǐng kāi màn yìdiǎn.	Please drive a little slower.
Qǐng kuài yìdiǎn kāi. Qǐng kāi kuài yìdiǎn.	Please drive a little faster.
Qǐng ni zǎo yìdiǎn lái. Qǐng ni lái zǎo yìdiǎn.	Please come a little earlier.
Qǐng ni wǎn yìdiǎn lái. Qǐng ni lái wǎn yìdiǎn.	Please come a little later.

Many adjectival verbs + yìdiǎn must follow the sentence verb.

Xiě xiǎo yìdiǎn.	Write it a little smaller.
Xiě dà yìdiǎn.	Write it a little bigger.
Zuò hǎo yìdiǎn.	Do it a little better.

The marker -de is optional, and usually omitted, before adjectival verb + yìdiǎn phrases.

8. A: Bié kāi nàme kuài! Don't drive so fast!

Note on No. 8

Here you see a third way to describe the performance of an action.

First, you saw a straight description:

Nǐ kāide tài kuài le! You are driving too fast!
OR
Tā niàn shū niànde bú cuò. She is doing pretty well in her studies.

Then, you saw a command in which an adjectival verb + yìdiǎn phrase could be placed either before or after the main sentence verb:

Qǐng màn yìdiǎn kāi. Please drive a little slower.
Qǐng kāi màn yìdiǎn.

Now, in Bié kāi nàme kuài, you see a negative command. The modifying adjectival verb follows the main verb. The marker -de is optional, and usually omitted, as long as the adjectival verb is preceded by nàme or zhème (zènme).

Bié zǒu nàme màn le! Quit walking so slowly!

Bié qǐlai zènme wǎn! Don't get up so late!

Nǐ zǒu nàme màn, zánmen jiu láibují le! If you walk so slowly, we won't make it in time!

9. B: Zhè shi nínde xíngli. Here is your suitcase.
A: Xièxie. Duōshao qián? Thank you. How much is it [the fare]?
B: Èrshiqīkuài. Twenty-seven dollars.
A: Zhè shi sānshikuài, bú yòng zhǎo le. Here's thirty dollars. Keep the change. (literally, "No need to give me change.")

Notes on No. 9

Èrshiqīkuài: This money phrase does not contain the word qián because the counter kuài can stand alone if the reference could clearly be only to money. Other counters for money, such as máo and fēn, usually require the addition of qián.

Bú yòng zhǎo le: Bú yòng is an idiom meaning "no need to." A more literal translation of the sentence is "No need to give me change." Nǐ bú yòng kāi nàme kuài would be translated as "There's no need for you to drive that fast."*

10.	A:	Qǐng ni zài qiánbian nèige yínháng tíng yíxià.	Please stop at that bank up ahead for a moment.
	B:	Hǎo. Wǒ bǎ chē tíng zai nèibian děng nín.	Okay. I'll park the car over there and wait for you.

Note on No. 10

Yíxià, "awhile," is used to indicate a short, indefinite amount of time. The use of this word communicates indefiniteness, just as reduplicating the verb would have done (tíngyitíng). The first speaker in this exchange does not commit himself to an exact length of time.

*The literal meaning of the verb yòng is "to use."

DRILLS

A. Expansion Drill

1.	Speaker: Nǐ kāide tài kuài le. (cue) chē (You are driving too fast.)	You: Nǐ kāi chē kāide tài kuài le. (You are driving too fast.)
2.	Tā tíngde tài kuài le. chē	Tā tíng chē tíngde tài kuài le.
3.	Nǐ kànde tài màn le. shū	Nǐ kàn shū kànde tài màn le.
4.	Tā shuōde tài kuài le. Yīngwén	Tā shuō Yīngwén shuōde tài kuài le.
5.	Nǐ xuéde tài màn le. Zhōngwén	Nǐ xué Zhōngwén xuéde tài màn le.
6.	Tā niànde tài kuài le. zhèngzhixué	Tā niàn zhèngzhixué niànde tài kuài le.
7.	Nǐ kànde tài màn le. bào	Nǐ kàn bào kànde tài màn le.

B. Expansion Drill

1.	Speaker: Qǐng ni màn kāi. (Please drive slowly.)	You: Qǐng ni màn yìdiǎn kāi. (Please drive a little slower.)
2.	Qǐng ni màn zǒu.	Qǐng ni màn yìdiǎn zǒu.
3.	Qǐng ni màn shuō.	Qǐng ni màn yìdiǎn shuō.
4.	Qǐng ni kuài shuō.	Qǐng ni kuài yìdiǎn shuō.
5.	Qǐng ni màn xià chē.	Qǐng ni màn yìdiǎn xià chē.
6.	Qǐng ni kuài qù.	Qǐng ni kuài yìdiǎn qù.
7.	Qǐng ni kuài shàng chē.	Qǐng ni kuài yìdiǎn shàng chē.

C. Expansion Drill

1.	Speaker: Nǐ kāi chē, kāide tài kuài le. (You are driving too fast.)	You: Nǐ kāi chē kàide tài kuài le. Qǐng nǐ màn yìdiǎn kāi. (You are driving too fast. Please drive a little slower.)
2.	Nǐ kàn shū, kànde tài màn le.	Nǐ kàn shū, kànde tài màn le. Qǐng ni kuài yìdiǎn kàn.
3.	Nǐ kàn bào kànde tài màn le.	Nǐ kàn bào kànde tài màn le. Qǐng ni kuài yìdiǎn kàn.
4.	Nǐ shuō Yīngwén shuōde tài kuài le.	Nǐ shuō Yīngwén shuōde tài kuài le. Qǐng ni màn yìdiǎn shuō.
5.	Nǐ kāi chē kāide tài kuài le.	Nǐ kāi chē kāide tài kuài le. Qǐng ni màn yìdiǎn kāi.
6.	Nǐ mài piào màide tài màn le.	Nǐ mài piào màide tài màn le. Qǐng ni kuài yìdiǎn mài.
7.	Nǐ shuō Zhōngwén shuōde tài màn le.	Nǐ shuō Zhōngwén shuōde tài màn le. Qǐng ni kuài yìdiǎn shuō.

D. Response Drill

1.	Speaker: Wǒmen yǒu shífēn zhōng, láidejí láibují? (cue) tài yuǎn (We have ten minutes. Can we make it in time?)	You: Tài yuǎn. Jiù yǒu shífēn zhōng, láibují. (It's too far. [If] we have only ten minutes, we can't make it in time.)
	OR Wǒmen yǒu shífēn zhōng, láidejí láibují? (cue) hěn jìn (We have ten minutes. Can we make it in time?)	Hěn jìn. Yǒu shífēn zhōng, láidejí. (It's very near. [If] we have ten minutes, we can make it in time.)
2.	Wǒmen yǒu sānshifēn zhōng, láidejí láibují? tài yuǎn	Tài yuǎn. Jiù yǒu sānshifēn zhōng, láibují.
3.	Wǒmen yǒu èrshifēn zhōng, láidejí láibují? hěn jìn	Hěn jìn. Yǒu èrshifēn zhōng, láidejí.

4. Wǒmen yǒu shíwǔfēn zhōng, lái dejí lái bují? tài yuǎn
   Tài yuǎn. Jiù yǒu shíwǔfēn zhōng, lái bují.

5. Wǒmen yǒu shífēn zhōng, lái dejí lái bují? hěn jìn
   Hěn jìn. Yǒu shífēn zhōng, lái dejí.

6. Wǒmen yǒu èrshifēn zhōng, lái dejí lái bují? tài yuǎn
   Tài yuǎn. Jiù yǒu èrshifēn zhōng, lái bují.

E. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Qǐng màn yìdiǎn kāi. (Please drive a little slower.)
   You: Bié kāi zhème kuài! (Don't drive so fast!)

2. Qǐng kuài yìdiǎn zǒu.
   Bié zǒu zhème màn!

3. Qǐng màn yìdiǎn shuō.
   Bié shuō zhème kuài!

4. Qǐng kuài yìdiǎn kāi.
   Bié kāi zhème màn!

5. Qǐng kuài yìdiǎn kàn.
   Bié kàn zhème màn!

6. Qǐng màn yìdiǎn shuō.
   Bié shuō zhème kuài!

7. Qǐng kuài yìdiǎn zǒu.
   Bié zǒu zhème màn!

F. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒmen lái dejí. (cue) qǐng (We can make it in time.)
   You: Wǒmen lái dejí. Qǐng ni màn yìdiǎn kāi. (We can make it in time. Please drive a little slower.)

   OR Wǒmen lái dejí. (cue) bié (We can make it in time.)
   Wǒmen lái dejí. Bié kāi nàme kuài! (We can make it in time. Don't drive so fast!)

2. Wǒmen yǒu shíjiān. qǐng
   Wǒmen yǒu shíjiān. Qǐng ni màn yìdiǎn kāi.

3.	Wǒmen yǒu shíjiān.	bié	Wǒmen yǒu shíjiān. Bié kāi nàme kuài!
4.	Wǒmen láidejí.	qǐng	Wǒmen láidejí. Qǐng ni màn yìdiǎn kāi.
5.	Wǒmen láidejí.	bié	Wǒmen láidejí. Bié kāi nàme kuài!
6.	Wǒmen yǒu shíjiān.	qǐng	Wǒmen yǒu shíjiān. Qǐng ni màn yìdiǎn kāi.

G. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Èrshiqīkuài.
(cue) bù
(Twenty-seven dollars.)

You: Zhè shi sānshikuài. Bú yòng zhǎo le.
(Here's thirty dollars. Keep the change.)

OR Èrshiqīkuài.
(cue) sān
(Twenty-seven dollars.)

Zhè shi sānshikuài. Qǐng ni zhǎo sānkuài qián.
(Here's thirty dollars. Please give me three dollars [in] change.)

2.	Èrshiliù kuài.	bù	Zhè shi sānshikuài. Bú yòng zhǎo le.
3.	Èrshi kuài.	shí	Zhè shi sānshikuài. Qǐng ni zhǎo shíkuài qián.
4.	Èrshiwǔ kuài.	bù	Zhè shi sānshikuài. Bú yòng zhǎo le.
5.	Èrshiyī kuài.	jiǔ	Zhè shi sānshikuài. Qǐng ni zhǎo jiǔkuài qián.
6.	Èrshibā kuài.	bù	Zhè shi sānshikuài. Bú yòng zhǎo le.

H. Expansion Drill

1.	Speaker: Qǐng ni tíng yíxià. (cue) yínháng (Please stop for a moment.)	You: Qǐng ni zài nèige yínháng tíng yíxià. (Please stop at that bank for a moment.)
2.	Qǐng ni tíng yíxià. càishichǎng	Qǐng ni zài nèige cáishichǎng tíng yíxià.
3.	Qǐng ni tíng yíxià. diànyǐngyuàn	Qǐng ni zài nèige diànyǐngyuàn tíng yíxià.
4.	Qǐng ni tíng yíxià. shūdiàn	Qǐng ni zài nèige shūdiàn tíng yíxià.
5.	Qǐng ni tíng yíxià. xuéxiào	Qǐng ni zài nèige xuéxiào tíng yíxià.
6.	Qǐng ni tíng yíxià. fàndiàn	Qǐng ni zài nèige fàndiàn tíng yíxià.
7.	Qǐng ni tíng yíxià. yínháng	Qǐng ni zài nèige yínháng tíng yíxià.

UNIT 4

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

1.	A:	Wǒ xiǎng qù Táinán wán jitiān.	I'm thinking of going to Tainan to relax for a few days.
2.	A:	Zuò Gōnglùjú xíng bu xíng?*	Would it be all right to take the bus?
	B:	Dào Táinán qù zuò Gōnglùjú bú dà fāngbian.	To go to Tainan, it's not very convenient to take the bus.
3.	C:	Shì zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne, háishi zuò Gōnglùjú qu hǎo ne?	Is it better to go by train or to go by bus?
	D:	Zuò huǒchē qu hǎo.	It's better to go by train.
4.	E:	Nǐ shuō shi zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne, háishi zuò Gōnglùjú qu hǎo ne?	Would you say it's better to go by train or to go by bus?
	F:	Dào Táinán zuò huǒchē zuì fāngbian.	To Tainan, it's most convenient to take the train.
5.	A:	Děi xiān mǎi piào ma?	Is it necessary to buy tickets ahead of time?
	B:	Nǐ zuì hǎo liǎngsāntiān yǐqián qù mǎi piào.	It would be best for you to go to buy your tickets two or three days ahead of time.
6.	A:	Zuò Gōnglùjú yě děi xiān mǎi piào ma?	If I take the bus, is it also necessary to buy tickets ahead of time?
	B:	Bú bì xiān mǎi piào.	It's not necessary to buy tickets ahead of time.
7.	B:	Nǐ yào zuò shénme shíhoude chē?	What train do you want to take?
	A:	Wǒ yào zuò shàngwǔde chē.	I want to take a morning train.
8.	B:	Duìbuqǐ, shàngwǔde piào dōu màiwán le.	I'm sorry, the tickets for the morning trains are all sold out.

*The speakers on tape always say zuò Gōnglùjúde chē for what is written here as zuò Gōnglùjú. Both expressions are acceptable. (See notes on No. 2.)

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

9.	chuán	boat, ship
10.	dìtiě	subway (abbreviation for dìxià tiědào)
11.	dìxià huǒchē	underground train, subway
12.	wán (wánr)	to play, to relax, to enjoy oneself
13.	-wán	to be finished (occurs in compound verbs of result)

VOCABULARY

bú bì	not necessary, don't have to
chuán	boat, ship
dìtiě	subway (abbreviation for dìxià tiědào)
dìxià huǒchē	underground train, subway
fāngbian	to be convenient
Gōnglùjú	Bureau of Highways (Taiwan)
huǒchē	train
liǎngsān-	two or three
màiwán le	to be sold out
wán (wánr)	to play, to relax, to enjoy oneself
-wán	to be finished (occurs in compound verbs of result)
xiān	ahead of time, beforehand
zuì hǎo	it would be best to

(introduced on C-2 tape)

huá chuán	to row a boat
sàn bù	to take a walk
shān	hill, mountain
shuǐ	rivers, lakes (literally, "water")
yóuyǒng	to swim

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Wǒ xiǎng qù Táinan wán jitiān. I'm thinking of going to Tainan to relax for a few days.

Note on No. 1

The basic meaning of the verb wán is "to play." It is often best translated into English as "to relax," "to enjoy oneself."

2. A: Zuò Gōnglùjú xíng bu xíng? Would it be all right to take the bus?

   B: Dào Táinán qù zuò Gōnglùjú bú dà fāngbian. To go to Tainan, it's not very convenient to take the bus.

Notes on No. 2

Gōnglùjú, "the Bureau of Highways" in Taiwan, is the agency which administers the island's intercity bus system. The phrase zuò Gōnglùjú means "to take a Bureau of Highways bus." This phrasing is analogous to "I'm going by Greyhound." In talking about the buses themselves, you would have to say Gōnglùjúde chē, "the buses of the Bureau of Highways":

Gōnglùjúde chē hěn shūfu. The buses of the Bureau of Highways are very comfortable. (shūfu, "to be comfortable")

Sentences containing both dào and zuò phrases: The zuò phrase usually comes first in a sentence with both a prepositional phrase expressing destination (dào...) and a prepositional phrase expressing means of conveyance (zuò...). However, if the destination is being stressed, the dào phrase may be placed at the beginning of the sentence, in the topic position. (See the second sentence in exchange 2.)

Tā měitiān zuò gōnggòng qìchē dào xuéxiào lái. He rides the bus to school every day.

Dào yínháng qù, tā bú zuò gōnggòng qìchē. Tā zǒu lù qu. To go to the bank, he doesn't take the bus. He walks there.

Bú dà might also be translated as "not too," "not so."

3. C:	Shì zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne, háishi zuò Gōnglùjú qu hǎo ne?	Is it better to go by train or to go by bus?
D:	Zuò huǒchē qu hǎo.	It's better to go by train.

Notes on No. 3

Shi...háishi: In a choice-type question, shi and háishi serve to mark off the choices more clearly. Below are some of the most common ways of asking the question "Do you want the red one or the yellow one?"

Nǐ yào hóngde, háishi yào huángde? (PREFERRED FORMS)

Nǐ shi yào hóngde, háishi yào huángde?

Nǐ yào hóngde, huángde? (FAMILIAR, VERY COLLOQUIAL; NO PAUSE AT COMMA)

Nǐ shi yào hóngde, shi yào huángde? (LEAST PREFERRED; shi UNSTRESSED HERE)

The marker ne clarifies the choices in a choice-type question. Ne may be placed after one or the other choice or after both choices.

Nǐ jīntiān qù ne, háishi míngtiān qù?	Are you going today or tomorrow?
Nǐ jīntiān qù, háishi míngtiān qù ne?	
Nǐ jīntiān qù ne, shi míngtiān qù ne? (COMMUNICATES GENUINE PERPLEXITY)	

Zuò huǒchē qu hǎo: Here a whole phrase, which could also be a sentence, is used as the subject of the sentence.

Zuò huǒchē qù	hǎo.
(ride train go	good)

Hǎo is translated here as "better," not as "good." Adjectival verbs used alone (i.e., not modified by words such as hěn and tài) usually express comparison.

Něige xuésheng hǎo?	Which student is better?
Shéi kuài?	Who is faster?

4. E:	Nǐ shuō shi zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne, háishi zuò Gōnglùjú qu hǎo ne?	Would you say it's better to go by train or to go by bus?
F:	Dào Táinán zuò huǒchē zuì fāngbian.	To Tainan, it's most convenient to take the train.

Note on No. 4

When nǐ shuō begins a question, the phrase is translated as "would you say" or "do you think."

5. A:	Děi xiān mǎi piào ma?	Is it necessary to buy tickets ahead of time?
B:	Nǐ zuì hǎo liǎngsāntiān yǐqián qù mǎi piào.	It would be best for you to go to buy your tickets two or three days ahead of time.

Notes on No. 5

The adverb xiān may sometimes be translated as "ahead of time," "beforehand."

Zuì hǎo, "best," acts as an adverb in exchange 5, coming after the subject nǐ in the second sentence. Zuì hǎo is used to offer advice politely, not to warn a person that he had "better" or "best" do something.

Liǎngsāntiān: When approximate amounts, such as "two or three," are given in Chinese, the numbers are read together, with no equivalent of "or." This system is also used when two words are combined to indicate an approximate date.

sìwǔge rén	four or five people
mínghòutiān	tomorrow or the day after
Qībāyuè	July or August

Liǎngsāntiān yǐqián: For "ahead of time," "in advance," yǐqián is used (instead of xiān) when the amount of time is stated. Yǐqián follows the word indicating the amount of time.

Nǐ děi xiān qù mǎi piào.	You have to go ahead of time to buy tickets.
Nǐ děi liǎngsāntiān yǐqián qù mǎi piào.	You have to go two or three days ahead of time to buy tickets.

6. A:	Zuò Gōnglùjú yě děi xiān mǎi piào ma?	If I take the bus, is it also necessary to buy tickets ahead of time?
B:	Bú bì xiān mǎi piào.	It's not necessary to buy tickets ahead of time.

Notes on No. 6

Zuò Gōnglùjú, "if I take the bus": The beginning of the first sentence in exchange 6 is translated with an "if" in English. Literally, the Chinese sentence is "Take the bus, also have to beforehand buy tickets?" In a sense, the "if" part of the sentence is a kind of topic in Chinese, providing the setting for the second part of the sentence. In Chinese, the setting or condition can often be put in the topic position. In English, a particular word must be used to clarify the relationship of the first part of the sentence to the second part.

Zuò Gōnglùjú,....	If I take the bus,....
	When one takes the bus,....
	For taking the bus,....
	To take the bus,....

Bú bì, "not necessary," "don't have to," is the phrase to use as the negative of the auxiliary děi, "must," "have to." Děi cannot be made negative.*

7. B:	Nǐ yào zuò shénme shíhoude chē?	What train do you want to take?
A:	Wǒ yào zuò shàngwǔde chē.	I want to take a morning train.

Note on No. 7

Shénme shíhoude chē has been translated simply as "what train." More literally, the phrase means "a train (arriving at) what time."

*"Must not" as in "You must not go" can be translated as bù néng: Nǐ bù néng qù.

8. B:	Duìbuqǐ, shàngwǔde piào dōu màiwán le.	I'm sorry, the tickets for the morning trains are all sold out.

Notes on No. 8

Wán, "to end," "to be over," cannot take a direct object.

Wánle ma?	Is it over?
Wánle meiyou?	Is it over yet?
Hái méi wán ne.	It isn't over yet.

By itself, the expression Wán le! means "That's all," "There's no more," or "That's it!" People often end speeches and recordings with Wán le!

Màiwán le, "to be sold out," literally "sell finished": Here is another example of a compound verb of result.* Compound verbs of result communicate both the action being performed and its result. In compound verbs of result, the first verb indicates the action; and the second, the result. Not every action verb is used in compound verbs of result, nor are verbs indicating the result always predictable.

All examples which have been presented in this and previous modules occur with completion le.

When -wán is used as an ending, it indicates finishing, as in Wǒ hái méi shuōwán, "I haven't finished speaking yet," or depletion, as in màiwán le, "sold out," and yòngwán le, "used up." In English, you might just say "finished," without indicating what you have finished doing. In Chinese, the action which has been finished is usually mentioned.

Wǒ chīwán le.	I have finished eating.
Wo huàwán le.	I have finished drawing.
Wo kànwán le.	I have finished reading.
Wǒ hái méi shuōwán ne.	I have not finished talking yet.
Tā hái méi zuòwán ne.	He has not finished (doing something) yet.

*In DIR, Unit 4, you learned kànjian, "to see," literally "look-perceive."

DRILLS

A. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐ qù náli?
   (cue) Táinán
   (Where are you going?)
   You: Wǒ xiǎng qù Táinán wán jitiān.
   (I'm thinking of going to Tainan to relax for a few days.)

2. Nǐ qù náli? Xīnzhú
   Wǒ xiǎng qù Xīnzhú wán jitiān.

3. Nǐ qù náli? Jiāyì
   Wǒ xiǎng qù Jiāyì wán jitiān.

4. Nǐ qù náli? Gāoxióng
   Wǒ xiǎng qù Gāoxióng wán jitiān.

5. Nǐ qù náli? Huālián
   Wǒ xiǎng qù Huālián wán jitiān.

6. Nǐ qù náli? Táidōng
   Wǒ xiǎng qù Táidōng wán jitiān.

7. Nǐ qù náli? Táiběi
   wǒ xiǎng qù Táiběi wán jitiān.

B. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Zuò Gōnglùjú.
   (cue) Taínán
   (Take the bus.)
   You: Dào Táinán qù zuò Gōnglùjú xíng bu xíng?
   (To go to Tainan, would it be all right to take the bus?)

2. Zuò huǒchē. Jiāyì
   Dào Jiāyì qù zuò huǒchē xíng bu xíng?

3. Zuò zhídáchē. Gāoxióng
   Dào Gāoxióng qù zuò zhídáchē xíng bu xíng?

4. Zuò jìchéngchē. Táidōng
   Dào Táidōng qù zuò jìchéngchē xíng bu xíng?

5. Zuò huǒchē. Huālián
   Dào Huālián qù zuò huǒchē xíng bu xíng?

6. Zuò jìchéngchē Jīlóng
   Dào Jīlóng qù zuò jìchéngchē xíng bu xíng?

7. Zuò Gōnglùjú. Táizhōng
   Dào Táizhōng qù zuò Gōnglùjú xíng bu xíng?

C. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Zuò gōnggòng qìchē xíng bu xíng?
(cue) kěshi bú dà
(Would it be all right to take the bus?)

You: Zuò gōnggòng qìchē xíng, kěshi bú dà fāngbian.
(It would be all right to take the bus, but it's not very convenient.)

OR Zuò gōnggòng qìchē xíng bu xíng?
(cue) zuì
(Would it be all right to take the bus?)

Zuò gōnggòng qìchē xíng, zuì fāngbian.
(It would be all right to take the bus; it's most convenient.)

2. Zuò huǒchē xíng bu xíng?
kěshi bú dà

Zuò huǒchē xíng, kěshi bú dà fāngbian.

3. Zuò Gōnglùjú xíng bu xíng?
zuì

Zuò Gōnglùjú xíng, zuì fāngbian.

4. Zuò jìchéngchē xíng bu xíng?
zuì

Zuò jìchéngchē xíng, zuì fāngbian.

5. Zuò Sānlù chē xíng bu xíng?
kěshi bú dà

Zuò Sānlù chē xíng, kěshi bú dà fāngbian.

6. Zuò Wǔlù chē xíng bu xíng?
zuì

Zuò Wǔlù chē xíng, zuì fāngbian.

D. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Zuò huǒchē hǎo bu hǎo?
(cue) Gōnglùjú
(Is it all right to take the train?)

You: Nǐ shuō shi zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne, háishi zuò Gōnglùjú qu hǎo ne?
(Would you say it's better to go by train or to go by bus?)

2. Jīntiān qù hǎo bu hǎo?
míngtiān

Nǐ shuō, jīntiān qù hǎo ne, háishi míngtiān qù hǎo ne?

3. Zuò Gōnglùjú hǎo bu hǎo?
jìchéngchē

Nǐ shuō shi zuò Gōnglùjú qu hǎo ne, háishi zuò jìchéngchē qu hǎo ne?

4. Míngtiān qù hǎo bu hǎo?
hòutiān

Nǐ shuō, míngtiān qù hǎo ne, háishi hòutiān qù hǎo ne?

5. Zuò huǒchē hǎo bu hǎo?
qìchē

Nǐ shuō shi zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne, háishi zuò qìchē qu hǎo ne?

6. Jīntiān qù hǎo bu hǎo?
   míngtiān
   Nǐ shuō, jīntiān qù haǒ ne, háishi míngtiān qù hǎo ne?

7. Zuò fēijī hǎo bu hǎo?
   huǒchē
   Nǐ shuō shi zuò fēijī qu hǎo ne, háishi zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne?

E. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Děi xiān mǎi piào ma?
   (cue) yes
   (Is it necessary to buy tickets ahead of time?)
   You: Děi xiān mǎi piào.
   (It's necessary to buy tickets ahead of time.)

   OR Děi xiān mǎi piào ma?
   (cue) no
   (Is it necessary to buy tickets ahead of time?)
   Bú bì xiān mǎi piào.
   (It's not necessary to buy tickets ahead of time.)

2. Děi xiān niàn Zhōngguo lìshǐ ma? yes — Děi xiān niàn Zhōngguo lìshǐ.

3. Děi xiān zuò Yílù chē ma? no — Bú bì xiān zuò Yílù chē.

4. Děi xiān dào Xīdān ma? yes — Děi xiān dào Xīdān.

5. Děi xiān huàn qián ma? no — Bú bì xiān huàn qián.

6. Děi xiān qù kàn gēge ma? no — Bú bì xiān qù kàn gēge.

F. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Děi xiān mǎi piào ma?
   (cue) 2 or 3 days
   (Is it necessary to buy tickets ahead of time?)
   You: Nǐ zuì hǎo liǎngsāntiān yǐqián mǎi piào.
   (It would be best for you to buy your tickets two or three days ahead of time.)

   OR Děi xiān mǎi piào ma?
   (cue) no
   (Is it necessary to buy tickets ahead of time?)
   Bú bì xiān mǎi piào.
   (It's not necessary to buy tickets ahead of time.)

2. Děi xiān mǎi piào ma?
   2 days
   Nǐ zuì hǎo liǎngtiān yǐqián mǎi piào.

3. Děi xiān huàn qián ma?
   4 or 5 days
   Nǐ zuì hǎo sìwǔtiān yǐqián huàn qián.

4. Děi xiān qù kàn gēge ma?
   no
   Bú bì xiān qù kàn gēge.

5. Děi xiān kàn zhèiběn shū ma?
   3 days
   Nǐ zuì hǎo sāntiān yǐqián kàn zhèiběn shū.

6. Děi xiān huàn qián ma? no
   Bú bì xiān huàn qián.

G. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐ yào zuò shénme shíhoude chē?
   (cue) shàngwǔ
   (What train do you want to take?)
   You: Wǒ yào zuò shàngwǔde chē.
   (I want to take a morning train.)

2. Nǐ yào zuò jǐdiǎn zhōngde chē?
   xiàwǔ 2:10
   Wǒ yào zuò xiàwǔ liǎngdiǎn shífēnde chē.

3. Nǐ yào zuò shénme shíhoude chē?
   wǎnshang
   Wǒ yào zuò wǎnshangde chē.

4. Nǐ yào zuò jǐdiǎn zhōngde chē?
   zǎoshang 9:50
   Wǒ yào zuò zǎoshang jiǔdiǎn wǔshifēnde chē.

5. Nǐ yào zuò shénme shíhoude chē?
   shàngwǔ
   Wǒ yào zuò shàngwǔde chē.

6. Nǐ yào zuò jǐdiǎn zhōngde chē?
   shàngwǔ 11:40
   Wǒ yào zuò shàngwǔ shíyīdiǎn sìshifēnde chē.

7. Nǐ yào zuò shénme shíhoude chē?
   xiàwǔ
   Wǒ yào zuò xiàwǔde chē.

H. Transformation Drill

1.	Speaker: Qǐngwèn, shàngwǔde chēpiào hái yǒu meiyou? (May I ask, are there still tickets for the morning train?)	You: Qǐngwèn, shàngwǔde chēpiào dōu màiwán le meiyou? (May I ask, are the tickets for the morning trains all sold out?)
2.	Qǐngwèn, dào Táinán qùde chēpiào hái yǒu meiyou?	Qǐngwèn, dào Táinán qùde chēpiào dōu màiwán le meiyou?
3.	Qǐngwèn, míngtiān shàngwǔde chēpiào hái yǒu meiyou?	Qǐngwèn, míngtiān shàngwǔde chēpiào dōu màiwán le meiyou?
4.	Qǐngwèn, dào Huālián qùde chēpiào hái yǒu meiyou?	Qǐngwèn, dào Huālián qùde chēpiào dōu màiwán le meiyou?
5.	Qǐngwèn, jīntiān xiàwǔde chēpiào hái yǒu meiyou?	Qǐngwèn, jīntiān xiàwǔde chēpiào dōu màiwán le meiyou?
6.	Qǐngwèn, dào Gāoxióng qùde chēpiào hái yǒu meiyou?	Qǐngwèn, dào Gāoxióng qùde chēpiào dōu màiwán le meiyou?
7.	Qǐngwèn, míngtiānde chēpiào hái yǒu meiyou?	Qǐngwèn, míngtiānde chēpiào dōu màiwán le meiyou?

UNIT 5

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

1.	A:	Wǒ yě xiǎng dào Nánjīng qù kànkan.	I would also like to go to Nánjīng to look around.
	B:	Nǐ jìhua nèitiān qù?	What day do you plan to go?
	A:	Míngtiān huòshi hòutiān qù dōu kéyi.	Tomorrow and (or) the day after are both possible.
2.	A:	Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu duō yuǎn?	How far is Shànghǎi from Nánjīng?
	B:	Yǒu liǎngbǎiwǔshiduō gōnglǐ.	It's over 250 kilometers.
3.	A:	Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duōshao shíhou?	How long does it take to go by train?
	B:	Dàgài yào zǒu sìge bàn xiǎoshí.	It probably takes four and a half hours.
4.	C:	Yào zǒu bànge xiǎoshí.	It takes half an hour.
5.	B:	Nǐ jìhua zài Nánjīng zhù jǐtiān?	How many days do you plan to stay in Nánjīng?
	A:	Zhèi shi wǒ dìyīcì dào Nánjīng qù. Yǐqián méi qùguo. Nǐ shuō liǎngtiān gòu bu gou?	This will be the first time I have gone to Nánjīng. I haven't gone there before. Would you say two days are enough?
	B:	Liǎngtiān gòu le.	Two days are enough.
6.	A:	Měitiān yǒu jǐtàng chē?	How many trips are there each day?
	A:	Xiàwǔ yǒu meiyou chē?	Are there trains in the afternoon?
	A:	Wǒ xīwang xiàwǔ líkāi zhèr.	I hope to leave here in the afternoon.
7.*	B:	Shísāndiǎn líng wǔfēn yǒu yìbān tèkuài.	There's an express at 1305.
8.**	B:	Shísāndiǎn líng wǔfēn yǒu yítàng tèkuài.	There's an express at 1305.

*This exchange occurs on the C-1 tape only.
**This exchange occurs on the P-1 tape only.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

9.	dǎsuan	to plan to
10.	huòzhě (huòzhe)	or (alternate form of huòshi)
11.	yǐhòu	afterwards, later on, in the future
12.	zhōngtóu	hour (alternate word for xiǎoshí)

Gate at Shēnzhèn, where people get off the train from Hong Kong, walk across a bridge into China (through the gate in photo), and board a train for Guǎngzhōu. Most of the people in the picture are Hong Kong residents on their way to visit relatives in Guǎngzhōu.

VOCABULARY

bàn	half (followed by a counter or a noun which does not take a counter)
-cì	occasion, time
dàgài	probably, approximately
dǎsuàn (dǎsuan)	to plan to
dìyícì (dìyīcì)	the first time
-duō	over, more than
gōnglǐ	kilometer
gòu	to be enough
huòshi	or
huòzhě (huòzhe)	or
jìhua	to plan to
kànkan	to see, to look around, to sight-see, to visit
líkāi	to leave
-tàng	(counter for bus trips, train trips, etc.)
tèkuài	express train
xiǎoshí	hour
xīwàng (xīwang)	to hope
yào	must, to have to; to take (a certain amount of time)
yǐhòu	afterwards, later on; in the future
yǐqián	before, in the past
zhōngtóu	hour

(introduced on C-2 tape)

biéde dìfang	other places (cf. biérén, "other people")
cānguān	to visit as an observer
duōshao hào	what size (shoe)
gōngchǎng	factory
juédìng	to decide
yìshuāng píxié	a pair of leather shoes
yòu hǎo yòu piányi	both good and inexpensive

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A:	Wǒ yě xiǎng dào Nánjīng qù kànkan.	I would also like to go to Nánjīng to look around.
B:	Nǐ jìhua nèitiān qù?	What day do you plan to go?
A:	Míngtiān huòshi hòutiān qù dōu kéyi.	Tomorrow and (or) the day after are both possible.

Notes on No. 1

Kànkan, "to have a look": In exchange 1, kànkan refers to doing some sight-seeing. The reduplicated verb form implies an indefinite amount of sight-seeing, best translated into English as "to have a look," "to look around."

Huòshi (alternate, huòzhě) is used for "or" when both alternatives are acceptable or possible.

Wǒ qù mǎi yìdiǎnr píjiǔ huòshi mǎi yìdiǎnr qìshuǐ.	I will go to buy some beer or some soft drinks.
Tā míngtiān huòshi hòutiān lái kàn nǐ ma?	Is he coming to see you tomorrow or the day after? (i.e., sometime during the next two days)

Háishi is used for "or" when a choice is required between the alternatives.

Nǐ mǎi píjiǔ háishi mǎi qìshuǐ?	Are you buying beer or (are you buying) soft drinks?
Nǐ xǐhuan dàde háishi xǐhuan xiǎode?	Do you like the large one or (do you like) the small one?

2. A:	Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu duó yuǎn?	How far is Shànghǎi from Nánjīng?
B:	Yǒu liǎngbǎi wǔshiduō gōnglǐ.	It's over 250 kilometers.

Notes on No. 2

Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu duó yuǎn? Yǒu is used in expressing the distance between two points.

Shānghǎi	lí	Nánjīng	yǒu	duō	yuǎn?
(Shānghǎi	be separated from	Nánjīng	there is	how much	distance?)

"How far is Shānghǎi from Nánjīng?"

Tiānjīn	lí	Běijīng	yǒu	120 gōnglǐ.
(Tiānjīn	be separated from	Běijīng	there is	120 kilometers.)

"Tiānjīn is 120 kilometers from Běijīng."

Liǎngbǎi wǔshiduō gōnglǐ: Approximate numbers may be expressed by adding -duō to number phrases. When added immediately after a number, before the counter,* -duō refers to an indefinite amount within the range of the round number.

liǎngbǎiduō gōnglǐ	more than 200 kilometers (but fewer than 300)
yìqiānduōge xuésheng	more than 1,000 students (but fewer than 2,000)
sānshiduōkuài qián	more than 30 dollars (but fewer than 40)

Beginning with 20, -duō may be used in this way with any round number.

With round numbers from 20 through 90, -jǐ may be used instead of -duō.

èrshiduōge rén èrshijǐge rén	more than 20 persons (but fewer than 30)
sìshiduō gōnglǐ sìshijǐ gōnglǐ	more than 40 kilometers (but fewer than 50)

With the number 10, only -jǐ is used, never -duō.

shíjǐkuài qián	more than 10 dollars (but fewer than 20)

*Gōnglǐ is one of the nouns used without a counter.

3.	A:	Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duōshao shíhou?	How long does it take to go by train?
	B:	Dàgài yào zǒu sìge bàn xiǎoshí.	It probably takes four and a half hours.
4.	C:	Yào zǒu bànge xiǎoshí.	It takes half an hour.

Notes on Nos. 3-4

The auxiliary verb yào, "to want," is sometimes used as "to need to," "to have to." (See the first sentence in exchange 3.)

Zuò huǒchē	yào zǒu	duōshao shíhou?
(ride train	have to go	how much time?)

"How long does it take to go by train?"

Yào may also be used as a main verb meaning "to take [a certain amount of time]":

Zuò huǒchē	yào	duōshǎo shíhou?
(ride train	takes	how much time?)

"How long does it take by train?"

Bàn-, "a half (of)," is used like a number--before a counter or before a noun which does not require a counter.

bànge xiǎoshí	half an hour
bànnián	half a year
bànge píngguǒ	half an apple

Sìge bàn: When bàn FOLLOWS a counter or a noun not requiring a counter, the word is translated as "and a half."

liǎngkuài bàn	two and a half dollars
sāntiān bàn	three and a half days
yíge bàn xiǎoshí	one and a half hours

Xiǎoshí: Formerly, the Chinese considered that one day and night (24 hours) was divided into twelve 2-hour periods of time. Each of these time periods was divided into two xiǎoshí, "small hours," when telling time by the Western 24-hour system gained popularity throughout the world.

5. B:	Nǐ jìhua zài Nánjīng zhù jǐtiān?	How many days do you plan to stay in Nánjīng?
A:	Zhèi shi wǒ dìyīcì dào Nánjīng qù. Yǐqián méi qùguo. Nǐ shuō liǎngtiān gòu bu gou?	This will be the first time I have gone to Nánjīng. I haven't gone there before. Would you say two days are enough?
B:	Liǎngtiān gòu le.	Two days are enough.

Note on No. 5

Gòu le: The last sentence in exchange 5 ends with the new-situation marker le. This marker is used to describe what a situation is, was, or will be AT A SPECIFIED TIME. The travel agent says that, when the visit has lasted two days, THEN it will be long enough.

6. A:	Měitiān yǒu jǐtàng chē?	How many trains are there each day?
A:	Xiàwǔ yǒu meiyou chē?	Are there trains in the afternoon?
A:	Wǒ xīwang xiàwǔ líkāi zhèr.	I hope to leave here in the afternoon.

Notes on No. 6

Jǐtàng: The counter -tàng is used when the trip mentioned is not a particular one, scheduled at a certain time. Similarly, it can also be used to talk about the number of trips a person has made, or will make.

Líkāi, "to leave," may be followed by an object (the place). On the other hand, zǒu, "to leave," is never followed by an object.

Nǐ shénme shíhou líkāi zhèr?	When are you leaving here?
Nǐ shénme shíhou zǒu?	When are you leaving?

7. B: Shísāndiǎn líng wǔfēn yǒu yìbān tèkuài. — There's an express at 1305.

8. B: Shísāndiǎn líng wǔfēn yǒu yítàng tèkuài. — There's an express at 1305.

Notes on Nos. 7-8

Shísāndiǎn líng wǔfēn: For train and bus schedules, a 24-hour clock is commonly used in China, beginning with 1 a.m. and continuing to midnight, or 2400.

12-hour clock		24-hour clock	
zǎoshàng shídiǎn	10 a.m.	shídiǎn	1000
xiàwǔ yìdiǎn	1 p.m.	shísāndiǎn	1300
xiàwǔ wǔdiǎn	5 p.m.	shìqīdiǎn	1700
wǎnshàng shídiǎn	10 p.m.	èrshièrdiǎn	2200

Líng is included to indicate the zero in "1305."

Tèkuài is an abbreviation for tèbié kuàichē, "special express train."

Yìbān and yítàng, counters for trips made by trains, buses, planes, and other conveyances, are sometimes interchangeable.

DRILLS

A. Response Drill

1.	Speaker: Wǒ dǎsuan dào Nánjīng qù kànkan. (cue) nèitiān (I'm planning to go to Nánjīng to look around.)	You: Nǐ dǎsuan nèitiān qù? (What day do you plan to go?)
2.	Wǒ xiǎng dào Xīān qù kànkan. jǐyuè	Nǐ xiǎng jǐyuè qù?
3.	Wǒ jìhua dào Húběi qù kànkan. xīngqījǐ	Nǐ jìhua xīngqījǐ qù?
4.	Wǒ dǎsuan dào Shànghǎi qù kànkan. jǐhào	Nǐ dǎsuan jǐhào qù?
5.	Wǒ jìhua dào Sūzhōu qù kànkan. jǐyuè	Nǐ jìhua jǐyuè qù?
6.	Wǒ xiǎng dào Běijīng qù kànkan. nèitiān	Nǐ xiǎng nèitiān qù?
7.	Wǒ dǎsuan dào Wǔchāng qù kànkan. xīngqījǐ	Nǐ dǎsuan xīngqījǐ qù?

B. Response Drill

1.	Speaker: Nǐ dǎsuan shénme shíhou dào Nánjīng qù? (cue) xiàge yuè (When are you planning to go to Nánjīng?)	You: Wǒ dǎsuan xiàge yuè dào Nánjīng qu kànkan. (I'm planning to go to see Nánjīng next month.)
2.	Nǐ jìhua jǐyuè dào Shànghǎi qù? Liùyuè	Wǒ jìhua Liùyuè dào Shànghǎi qu kànkan.
3.	Nǐ xiǎng nèitiān dào Guǎngzhōu qù? hòutiān	Wǒ xiǎng hòutiān dào Guǎngzhōu qu kànkan.

4. Nǐ dǎsuan nǎinián dào Zhōngguo qù? míngnián
   Wǒ dǎsuan míngnián dào Zhōngguo qu kànkan.

5. Nǐ jìhua jǐyuè dào Xiānggǎng qù? Èryuè
   Wǒ jìhua Èryuè dào Xiānggǎng qu kànkan.

6. Nǐ xiǎng xīngqījǐ dào Běijīng qù? Xīngqīsān
   Wǒ xiǎng Xīngqīsān dào Běijīng qu kànkan.

7. Nǐ dǎsuan jǐdiǎn zhōng dào tā nèr qù? sāndiǎn zhōng
   Wǒ dǎsuan sāndiǎn zhōng dào tā nèr qu kànkan.

C. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐ jìhua nǎitiān qù? (cue) Xīngqīèr (What day do you plan to go?)
   You: Xīngqīèr huòzhě Xīngqīsān, dōu kéyi. (Tuesday and [or] Wednesday are both possible.)

2. Nǐ jìhua nǎitiān qù? wǔhào
   Wǔhào huòzhě liùhào, dōu kéyi.

3. Nǐ xiǎng jǐyuè qù? Wǔyuè
   Wǔyuè huòzhě Liùyuè, dōu kéyi.

4. Nǐ xiǎng nǎinián qù? 1977
   Yījiǔqīqī huòzhě Yījiǔqībā, dōu kéyi.

5. Nǐ dǎsuan shénme shíhou qù? xiàyuè sìhào
   Xiàyuè sìhào huòzhě xiàyuè wǔhào, dōu kéyi.

6. Nǐ dǎsuan jǐdiǎn zhōng qù? shàngwǔ shídiǎn
   Shàngwǔ shídiǎn huòzhě shàngwǔ shíyīdiǎn, dōu kéyi.

7. Nǐ jìhua jǐhào qù? èrshiqī
   Èrshiqíhào huòzhě Èrshibáhào, dōu kéyi.

D. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yuǎn ma?
(cue) duó
(Is Shànghǎi far from Nánjīng?)

You: Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu duó yuǎn?
(How far is Shànghǎi from Nánjīng?)

OR Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yuǎn ma?
(cue) duōshao
(Is Shànghǎi far from Nánjīng?)

Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu duōshao gōnglǐ?
(How many kilometers is Shànghǎi from Nánjīng?)

2. Běijīng lí Tiānjīn yuǎn ma? duó

Běijīng lí Tiānjīn yǒu duó yuǎn?

3. Běijīng lí Shànghǎi yuǎn ma? duōshao

Běijīng lí Shànghǎi yǒu duōshao gōnglǐ?

4. Nánjīng lí Běijīng yuǎn ma? duōshao

Nánjīng lí Běijīng yǒu duōshao gōnglǐ?

5. Guǎngzhōu lí Wǔhàn yuǎn ma? duó

Guǎngzhōu lí Wǔhàn yǒu duó yuǎn?

6. Shànghǎi lí Hángzhōu yuǎn ma? duōshao

Shànghǎi lí Hángzhōu yǒu duōshao gōnglǐ?

E. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu duó yuǎn?
(cue) dàgài 270
(How far is Shànghǎi from Nánjīng?)

You: Dàgài yǒu èrbǎiqīshí gōnglǐ.
(It's probably 270 kilometers.)

OR Tiānjīn lí Běijīng yǒu duó yuǎn?
(cue) 80duō
(How far is Tiānjīn from Běijīng?)

Dàgài lí Běijīng yǒu bāshíduō gōnglǐ.
(It's probably more than 80 kilometers.)

2. Běijīng lí Hángzhōu yǒu duó yuǎn? 900duō

Dàgài lí Hángzhōu yǒu jiǔbǎiduō gōnglǐ.

3.	Běijīng lí Shànghǎi yǒu duó yuǎn? dàgài 800	Dàgài yǒu bābǎi gōnglǐ.
4.	Nánjīng lí Shànghǎi yǒu duó yuǎn? dàgài 200	Dàgài yǒu èrbǎi gōnglǐ.
5.	Wǔhàn lí Běijīng yǒu duó yuǎn? 700duō	Dàgài lí Běijīng yǒu qībǎiduō gōnglǐ.
6.	Hángzhōu lí Shànghǎi yǒu duó yuǎn? 170duō	Dàgài lí Shànghǎi yǒu yībǎiqīshíduō gōnglǐ.

F. Transformation Drill

1.	Speaker: Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu sānbǎi gōnglǐ. (cue) méi (Shànghǎi is 300 kilometers from Nánjīng.)	You: Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng méiyou sānbǎi gōnglǐ. (Shànghǎi isn't [is less than] 300 kilometers from Nánjīng.)
	OR Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu sānbǎi gōnglǐ. (cue) dàgài (Shànghǎi is 300 kilometers from Běijīng.)	Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng dàgài yǒu sānbǎi gōnglǐ. (Shànghǎi is probably 300 kilometers from Běijīng.)
	OR Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu sānbǎi gōnglǐ. (cue) duō (Shànghǎi is 300 kilometers from Běijīng.)	Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu sānbǎiduō gōnglǐ. (Shànghǎi is more than 300 kilometers from Běijīng.)
2.	Běijīng lí Shànghǎi yǒu yìqiān gōnglǐ. méi	Běijīng lí Shànghǎi méiyou yìqiān gōnglǐ.
3.	Wǔhàn lí Běijīng yǒu bābǎi gōnglǐ. dàgài	Wǔhàn lí Běijīng dàgài yǒu bābǎi gōnglǐ.
4.	Nánjīng lí Shànghǎi yǒu èrbǎi gōnglǐ. duō	Nánjīng lí Shànghǎi yǒu èrbǎiduō gōnglǐ.
5.	Hángzhōu lí Shànghǎi yǒu yìbǎi gōnglǐ. duō	Hángzhōu lí Shànghǎi yǒu yìbǎiduō gōnglǐ.

G. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu jǐge zhōngtóu?
(cue) duó jiǔ
(How many hours does it take by train?)
You: Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duó jiǔ?
(How long does it take by train?)

2. Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duó jiǔ? duōshao shíhou
Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duōshao shíhou?

3. Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duōshao shíhou? jǐtiān
Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu jǐtiān?

4. Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu jǐtiān? jǐge xīngqī
Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu jǐge xīngqī?

5. Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu jǐge xīngqī? jǐge xiǎoshí
Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu jǐge xiǎoshí?

6. Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu jǐge xiǎoshí? duōshao tiān
Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duōshao tiān?

7. Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duōshao tiān?

H. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Yào zǒu bànge zhōngtóu.
(cue) 1
(It takes half an hour.)
You: Yào zǒu yíge bàn zhōngtóu.
(It takes an hour and a half.)

OR Yào zǒu bàntiān.
(cue) 3
(It takes half a day.)
Yào zǒu sāntiān bàn.
(It takes three and a half days.)

2. Yào zǒu bànge yuè. 2
Yào zǒu liǎngge bàn yuè.

3. Yào zǒu bànge xīngqī. 1
Yào zǒu yíge bàn xīngqī.

4. Yào zǒu bànnián. 1
Yào zǒu yìnián bàn.

5. Yào zǒu bànge zhōngtóu. 4
Yào zǒu sìge bàn zhōngtóu.

6. Yào zǒu bànge yuè. 1
Yào zǒu yíge bàn yuè.

I. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Zhèi shi wǒ dìyīcì dào Nánjīng qù.
(cue) yǐhòu
(This will be the first time I have gone to Nánjīng.)

You: Zhè shi wǒ dìyīcì dào Nánjīng qù. Yǐhòu hái yào qù.
(This will be the first time I have gone to Nánjīng. Later on I want to go again.)

OR Zhèi shi wǒ dìyīcì dào Nánjīng qù.
(cue) yǐqián
(This will be the first time I have gone to Nánjīng.)

Zhè shi wǒ dìyīcì dào Nánjīng qù. Yǐqián méi qùguo.
(This will be the first time I have gone to Nánjīng. I haven't gone there before.)

2. Zhèi shi tā dìyīcì xué Zhōngguo huà. yǐhòu

Zhè shi tā dìyīcì xué Zhōngguo huà. Yǐhòu hái yào xué.

3. Zhèi shi tā dìyīcì chī Zhōngguo fàn. yǐqián

Zhè shi tā dìyīcì chī Zhōngguo fàn. Yǐqián méi chīguo.

4. Zhèi shi wǒ dìyīcì dào zhèr lái. yǐhòu

Zhè shi wǒ dìyīcì dào zhèr lái. Yǐhòu hái yào lái.

5. Zhèi shi wǒ dìyīcì dào zhèr lái. yǐqián

Zhè shi wǒ dìyīcì dào zhèr lái. Yǐqián méi láiguo.

6. Zhèi shi wǒ dìyīcì dào Měiguo qù. yǐqián

Zhè shi wǒ dìyīcì dào Měiguo qù. Yǐqián méi qùguo.

J. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐ shuō lái liǎngtiān gòu bu gou?
(Would you say it would be enough to come for two days?)

You: Lái liǎngtiān gòu le.
(It would be enough to come for two days.)

2. Nǐ shuō qù liǎngtiān gòu bu gou?

Qù liǎngtiān gòu le.

3. Nǐ shuō xué liǎngniánde Zhōngwén gòu bu gou?

Xué liǎngniánde Zhōngwén gòu le.

4. Nǐ shuō zhù sānge yuè gòu bu gou?

Zhù sānge yuè gòu le.

5.	Nǐ shuō niàn jiǔge xīngqī gòu bu gou?	Niàn jiǔge xīngqī gòu le.
6.	Nǐ shuō dào nèr qù wánr shítiān gòu bu gou?	Wánr shítiān gòu le.
7.	Nǐ shuō zǒu yíge zhōngtóu gòu bu gou?	Zǒu yíge zhōngtóu gòu le.

K. Expansion Drill

1.	Speaker: Wǒ xīwang xiàwǔ líkāi zhèr. (cue) Xiàwǔ yǒu jǐtàng chē? (I hope to leave here in the afternoon.)	You: Wǒ xīwang xiàwǔ líkāi zhèr. Xiàwǔ yǒu jǐtàng chē? (I hope to leave here in the afternoon. How many trains are there in the afternoon?)
2.	Wǒ xīwang xiàwǔ líkāi zhèr. Xiàwǔ yǒu meiyou chē?	Wǒ xīwang xiàwǔ líkāi zhèr. Xiàwǔ yǒu meiyou chē?
3.	Wǒ xīwang wǎnshang líkāi zhèr. Wǎnshang yǒu jǐtàng chē?	Wǒ xīwang wǎnshang líkāi zhèr. Wǎnshang yǒu jǐtàng chē?
4.	Wǒ xīwang Xīngqīsān líkāi zhèr. Xīngqīsān yǒu jǐtàng chē?	Wǒ xīwang Xīngqīsān líkāi zhèr. Xīngqīsān yǒu jǐtàng chē?
5.	Wǒ xīwang míngtiān líkāi zhèr. Míngtiān yǒu jǐtàng chē?	Wǒ xīwang míngtiān líkāi zhèr. Míngtiān yǒu jǐtàng chē?
6.	Wǒ xīwang jīntiān shàngwǔ líkāi zhèr. Shàngwǔ yǒu meiyou chē?	Wǒ xīwang jīntiān shàngwǔ líkāi zhèr. Shàngwǔ yǒu meiyou chē?
7.	Wǒ xīwang Xīngqīwǔ líkāi zhèr. Xīngqīwǔ yǒu jǐtàng chē?	Wǒ xīwang Xīngqīwǔ líkāi zhèr. Xīngqīwǔ yǒu jǐtàng chē?

UNIT 6

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

1.	A:	Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?	What time does it leave?
	B:	Shíbādiǎn wǔshiwǔfēn fā chē.	It departs at 1855.
	A:	Nà hǎo.	That's fine.
2.	B:	Qǐng ni bǎ nǐde hùzhào hé lǚxíngzhèng gěi wo.	Please give me your passport and travel permit.
	A:	Hǎo, gěi ni.	Okay, here it is.
3.	A:	Dào Shànghǎi qùde chē zài dìjǐ zhàntái?	On which platform is the train to Shànghǎi?
	B:	Zài dìyī zhàntái.	It's on Platform Number 1.
4.	B:	Bú yòng jí. Hái zǎo ne.	No need to be anxious. It's still early.
	B:	Nǐ xiān zài zhèige jiēdàishì xiūxixiuxi.	First, rest a bit in this waiting room.
5.	A:	Wǒ zhèijiàn xíngli zěnme bàn? Shì bu shi kéyi náshang chē qu?	What should I do about this suitcase of mine? May I take it onto the train?
	B:	Kéyi bǎ xíngli náshang chē qu.	You may take the suitcase onto the train.
6.	A:	Zhèibān chē yǒu cānchē ba?	This train has a dining car, I suppose?
	B:	Yǒu. Yǒu Zhōngcān, yě yǒu Xīcān.	Yes. There's Chinese food and there's also Western food.
	A:	Hǎojíle.	Great.
7.	C:	Xià yízhàn jiù shi Shànghǎi le.	The next station is Shànghǎi.
	C:	Kuài yào dào zhàn le.	We are about to arrive at the station.
	C:	Nín zhǔnbèi xià chē ba.	Please get ready to get off the train.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

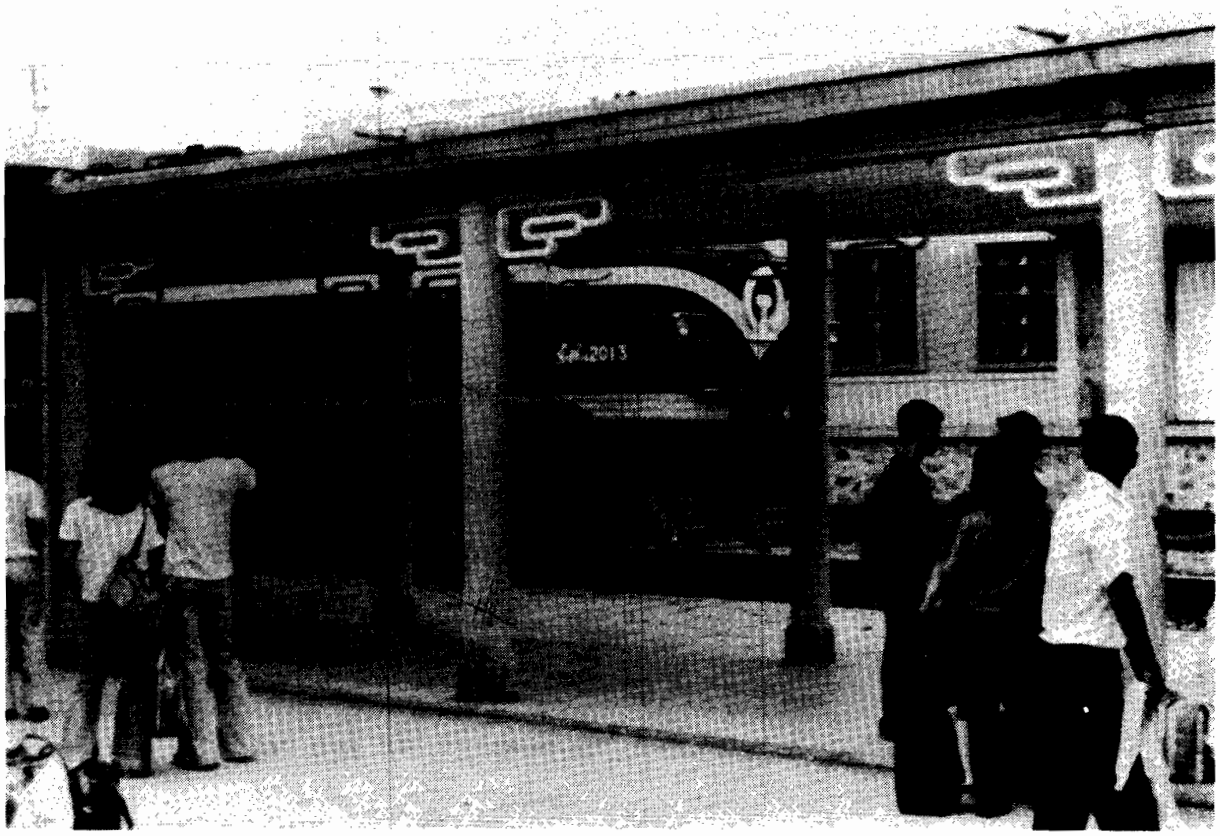
8.	bān	to move
9.	náshangqu	to take up
	náshanglai	to bring up
	náxiaqu	to take down
	náxialai	to bring down
10.	pǎo	to run
11.	wǎn	to be late
12.	yuètái	train platform (alternate word for zhàntái, more common in Taiwan)

VOCABULARY

bān	to move (e.g., furniture) (new house)
bàn	to handle, to manage, to do
cānchē	dining car
fā chē	to depart (from the first terminal of a train route)
hǎojíle	to be wonderful, to be great
hé	and
hùzhào	passport
jí	to be anxious
jiēdàishì (jiēdàishǐ)	waiting room
-jíle	extremely, awfully
kāi	to leave
kuài	soon
lǚxíngzhèng	travel permit
ná	to pick up, to hold, to take
náshanglai	to bring up
náshangqu	to take up
náxialai	to bring down
náxiaqu	to take down
pǎo	to run
wǎn	to be late
XĪcān	Western food
xiūxi	to rest, to relax
yào	will, going to
yuètái	train platform
zǎo	to be early
zhàntái	train platform
Zhōngcān	Chinese food
zhǔnbèi	to prepare, to get ready

(introduced on C-2 tape)

bāng	to help
bú yào	don't
láilai wǎngwǎng	coming and going
qǐdiǎnzhàn	station where a train originates (literally, "starting station")
shūfu	to be comfortable



Train from Guǎngzhōu at the entrance to China

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A:	Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?	What time does it leave?
B:	Shíbādiǎn wǔshiwǔfēn fā chē.	It departs at 1855.
A:	Nà hǎo.	That's fine.

Note on No. 1

Kāi and fā chē: When referring to trains, the verb kāi, "to start," means "to start off" or "to leave." The technical term fā chē, "to send out the train," is used in reference to a train which is departing from the terminal at the beginning of a trip, or line.

2. B:	Qǐng ni bǎ nǐde hùzhào hé lǚxíngzhèng gěi wo.	Please give me your passport and travel permit.
A:	Hǎo, gěi ni.	Okay, here it is.

Notes on No. 2

Hé, "and," is a common alternate to gēn. Both hé and gēn are used as "and" between nouns.

Bǎ nǐde hùzhào...: The prepositional verb bǎ points out the direct objects (passport and travel permit) and brings those objects to the beginning of the sentence, preceding the main verb. Without this construction, a "traffic jam" of sentence elements would follow that verb.

3. A:	Dào Shànghǎi qùde chē zài dìjǐ zhàntái?	On which platform is the train to Shànghǎi?
B:	Zài dìyī zhàntái.	It's on Platform Number 1.

4. B:	Bú yòng jí. Hái zǎo ne.	No need to be anxious. It's still early.
B:	Nǐ xiān zài zhèige jiēdàishì xiūxixiuxi.	First, rest a bit in this waiting room.

Notes on No. 4

In exchange 4, the aspect marker ne emphasizes that there has been no change in the situation.

Tā zài zhèr ne.	He is here.

When the adverb hái, "still," "yet," is used, the sentence very often ends with the marker ne.

Míngtiān wǒ hái bù zǒu ne.	I am not leaving tomorrow (yet). (i.e., I will still be here tomorrow.)

Verb reduplication: In Unit 3 of the Money Module, you learned that reduplication is one way to indicate ASPECT, although markers are more common. INDEFINITENESS is the aspect expressed when an action verb is reduplicated. The speaker does not commit himself to the duration or extent of the action.

In the last sentence of No. 4, the speaker asks the listener to "rest a bit." Instead of using additional words to indicate a short duration, the speaker reduplicates the verb, xiūxi, expressing some duration, but of no particular limit.

To reduplicate a two-syllable verb, simply repeat the whole verb. The repetition is unstressed, or even toneless: xiūxixiuxi

Xiān: Since this use of "first" is not followed by an explicit "afterwards," xiān might also be translated as "for the time being" or "right now."

Wǒ xiān zǒu le, nǐmen mànmānr chī ba.	Right now I'm going to excuse myself; you take your time eating.
Nǐ xiān bié jí, mànmānr zhǎo.	For the time being, don't be anxious; take your time looking for it.

5.	A:	Wǒ zhèijiàn xíngli zěnme bàn? Shì bu shi kéyi náshang chē qu?	What do I do about this suitcase of mine? May I take it onto the train?
	B:	Kéyi bǎ xíngli náshang chē qu.	You may take the suitcase onto the train.

Notes on No. 5

Zěnme bàn means something like "how should [something] be managed" or "what should be done [about something]."

Náshang chē qu, "take onto the train," is a COMPOUND VERB OF DIRECTION which has been separated by a noun object. Ná is the verb "to pick up," "to hold," "to take," "to bring." The directional endings -shàng, "up," "onto,"* and qù, "to go," tell you that the action takes place up and away from the speaker.

ná	shang	qu	
(hold	up/onto	away)	"to take up/onto"

Compound verbs of direction are easily formed, as shown in the chart below. The first column contains action verbs you have learned which may be used. The endings in the middle column are relatively few. For the second part of the directional ending, only lái and qù may be used.

ACTION		plus		DIRECTION	
ná	(to carry)	-shàng	(up)	lái	(towards)
zǒu	(to walk/go)	-xià	(down)	qù	(away)
bān	(to move)	-chū	(out)		
pǎo	(to run)	-jìn	(in)		
kāi	(to drive)	-huí	(back)		
(AND OTHERS)					

Compound verbs of direction may be two or three syllables: chūqu, "to go out"; zǒuchuqu, "to walk out"

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*You have seen shàng used as several different parts of speech:

shàng lóu	to go up (FULL VERB)
shàng chē	to get on (FULL VERB)
shàngbianr	upper, above (IN PLACE WORDS)
shàngge yuè	last, previously (SPECIFIER)
zài chēshang	on (LOCATIONAL ENDING [with nouns])
náshangqu	up, onto (DIRECTIONAL ENDING [with verbs])

It is possible to split up a two-part directional ending by placing an object or location before the final lái or qù.

náshang chē qu	take onto the train/bus
náchu yìběn shū lai	bring out a book
xià lóu qu	go downstairs

A direct object (such as nèiběn shū) may be placed EITHER at the beginning of a sentence, using bǎ, OR later in the sentence, splitting up the directional ending. Locations which are the goal of the action (such as chē and lóu above) MUST be placed between the two parts of the directional ending.

Bǎ xíngli náshang chē qu: In the last sentence of exchange 5, the direct object, xíngli, is placed before the verb. The location of the action, chē, is placed before the final qu. When both a location and a direct object occur in a sentence with a multisyllabic directional verb, the location is placed between the two syllables of the directional ending, and the direct object is moved closer to the beginning of the sentence.

6.	A:	Zhèibān chē yǒu cānchē ba?	This train has a dining car, I suppose?
	B:	Yǒu. Yǒu Zhōngcān, yě yǒu Xīcān.	Yes. There's Chinese food and there's also Western food.
	A:	Hǎojíle.	Great.

Note on No. 6

The ending -jíle, meaning "extremely," "awfully," may be added to adjectival verbs.

Nèige píngguo dàjíle.	That apple is huge.
Zuò huǒchē fāngbianjíle.	Riding the train is extremely convenient.
Tā zǒude kuàijíle.	He walks awfully fast.

-jíle is seldom used in Taiwan.

7. C:	Xià yízhàn jiù shi Shànghǎi le.	The next station is Shànghǎi.
C:	Kuài yào dào zhàn le.	We are about to arrive at the station.
C:	Nín zhǔnbèi xià chē ba.	Please get ready to get off the train.

Notes on No. 7

Kuài means "soon" in the second sentence of exchange 7. You have already learned another meaning for kuài: "to be fast"

In the sentence Kuài yào dào zhàn le, yào is an auxiliary verb meaning "will" or "to be going to." Other meanings you have learned for yào are "to want," "to need," "to have to," "to require."

New-situation le: The aspect marker le for new situations occurs in the first two sentences of No. 7. In Xià yízhàn jiù shi Shànghǎi le, the speaker uses le to communicate a change in the circumstances: after passing through many stations, Shànghǎi will finally be the next station.

When a speaker uses le, he is saying that something has changed in reference to him or in reference to the listener. In the first sentence in No. 7, Shànghǎi itself has not changed, but what constitutes the "next station" for the speaker and the listener has changed.

In Kuài yào dào zhàn le, new-situation le marks a change which is about to take place--their arrival. Here are examples of references to future changes:

Tā míngnián jiù shísuì le.	He will be ten (years old) next year.
Wǒ zǒu le.	I'm leaving now. (I'll be leaving now.)
Piào kuài yào màiwán le.	The tickets will soon be sold out.

Many speakers of English have trouble with new-situation le because they would not think of using it when the Chinese do. Take note of situations which the Chinese consider to be changes, and try to use new-situation le in your speech.

DRILLS

A. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?
   (cue) huǒchē
   (What time does it leave?)
   You: Nèibān huǒchē jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?
   (What time does that train leave?)

2. Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?
   gōnglùjúde chē
   Nèibān gōnglùjúde chē jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?

3. Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?
   gōnggòng qìchē
   Nèibān gōnggòng qìchē jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?

4. Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi? zhídáchē
   Nèibān zhídáchē jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?

5. Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi? tèkuài
   Nèibān tèkuài jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?

6. Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?
   yínháng
   Nèige yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

7. Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?
   yóuzhèngjú
   Nèige yóuzhèngjú jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

B. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Zuò sìdiǎn zhōngde chē, láidejí ma?
   (cue) no
   (Can we make the four o'clock train?)
   You: Láibují, yǐjīng wǎn le.
   (We can't make it; we are already late.)

   OR Zuò sìdiǎn zhōngde chē, láidejí ma?
   (cue) yes
   (Can we make the four o'clock train?)
   Láidejí, hái zǎo ne.
   (Don't worry. It's still early.)

2. Zuò jiǔdiǎn èrshifēnde chē, láidejí ma? no
   Láibují, yǐjīng wǎn le.

3. Zuò shídiǎn wǔshifēnde chē, láidejí ma? yes
   Láidejí, hái zǎo ne.

4. Zuò qīdiǎn wǔshifēnde chē, lǎidejí ma? no — Láibují, yǐjīng wǎn le.

5. Zuò sìdiǎn língwǔfēnde chē, lǎidejí ma? yes — Láidejí, hái zǎo ne.

6. Zuò liǎngdiǎn língbāfēnde chē, lǎidejí ma? no — Láibují, yǐjīng wǎn le.

C. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Zài dìjǐ zhàntái? (cue) Shànghǎi (On which platform is it?) — You: Dào Shànghǎi qùde chē zài dìjǐ zhàntái? (On which platform is the train to Shànghǎi?)

2. Zài dìsān zhàntái. Nánjīng — Dào Nánjīng qùde chē zài dìsān zhàntái.

3. Zài dìjǐ zhàntái? Guǎngzhōu — Dào Guǎngzhōu qùde chē zài dìjǐ zhàntái?

4. Zài dìèr zhàntái. Tiānjīn — Dào Tiānjīn qùde chē zài dìèr zhàntái.

5. Zài dìjǐ zhàntái? Qīngdǎo — Dào Qīngdǎo qùde chē zài dìjǐ zhàntái?

6. Zài dìyī zhàntái. Hángzhōu — Dào Hángzhōu qùde chē zài dìyī zhàntái.

7. Zài dìjǐ zhàntái? Běijīng — Dào Běijīng qùde chē zài dìjǐ zhàntái?

D. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài zhèr xiūxixiuxi. (cue) zhèige dìfang (Excuse me, I must rest here a moment.) — You: Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài zhèige dìfang xiūxixiuxi. (Excuse me, I must rest at this place a moment.)

2.	Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài zhèige dìfang xiūxixiuxi. jiālǐ	Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài jiālì xiūxixiuxi.
3.	Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài jiālì xiūxixiuxi. fàndiànli	Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài fàndiànli xiūxixiuxi.
4.	Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài fàndiànli xiūxixiuxi. chēli	Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài chēli xiūxixiuxi.
5.	Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài chēli xiūxixiuxi. jiēdàishì	Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài jiēdàishì xiūxixiuxi.
6.	Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài jiēdàishì xiūxixiuxi. zhèr	Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài zhèr xiūxixiuxi.
7.	Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài zhèr xiūxixiuxi.	

E. Expansion Drill

Repeat the speaker's statements and add Zěnme bàn? or Zěnme zǒu? as appropriate.

1.	Speaker: Wǒ zhèijiàn xíngli hái zài zhèr. (This suitcase of mine is still here.)	You: Wǒ zhèijiàn xíngli hái zài zhèr. Zěnme bàn? (This suitcase of mine is still here. What should I do about it?)
	OR Tā yào dào nàr qù. (He wants to go there.)	Tā yào dào nàr qù. Zěnme zǒu? (He wants to go there. How do I get there [go]?)
2.	Wǒ zhèixiē dōngxi hái zài zhèr.	Wǒ zhèixiē dōngxi hái zài zhèr. Zěnme bàn?
3.	Tā yào dào Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē qù.	Tā yào dào Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē qù. Zěnme zǒu?
4.	Wǒ nèixiē xíngli hái zài chēshang.	Wǒ nèixiē xíngli hái zài chēshang. Zěnme bàn?
5.	Tā yào dào Shànghǎi qù.	Tā yào dào Shànghǎi qù. Zěnme zǒu?
6.	Wǒ zhèixiē zázhì hái méi màiwán.	Wǒ zhèixiē zázhì hái méi màiwán. Zěnme bàn?

F. Response Drill

1.	Speaker: Tāmen yǒu Zhōngcān háishi Xīcān? (cue) yě (Do they have Chinese food or Western food?)	You: Tāmen yǒu Zhōngcān, yě yǒu Xīcān. (They have Chinese food and they also have Western food.)
	OR Tāmen yào zhèige háishi nèige? (cue) dōu (Do they want this or that?)	Zhèige, nèige, tāmen dōu yào. (They want both this and that.)
2.	Nǐmen mǎi zhuōzi háishi yǐzi? yě	Wǒmen mǎi zhuōzi, yě mǎi yǐzi.
3.	Nǐmen mǎi pánzi háishi wǎn? dōu	Pánzi, wǎn, wǒmen dōu mǎi.
4.	Tāmen mǎi zhèige hóngde háishi nèige lánde? dōu	Hóngde, lánde, tāmen dōu mǎi.
5.	Tāmen kàn zhèixiē zázhì háishi nèixiē bào? yě	Tāmen kàn zhèixiē zázhì, yě kàn nèixiē bào.
6.	Nǐ niàn jīngjixué háishi zhèngzhixué? yě	Wǒ niàn jīngjixué, yě niàn zhèngzhixué.

G. Expansion Drill

1.	Speaker: Kuài yào dào zhàn le. (We are about to arrive at the station.)	You: Kuài yào dào zhàn le. Wǒmen zhǔnbèi xià chē ba. (We are about to arrive at the station. Let's get ready to get off.)
2.	Xià yízhàn jiù shi Běijīng le.	Xià yízhàn jiù shi Běijīng le. Wǒmen zhǔnbèi xià chē ba.
3.	Kuài yào dào Tiānjīn le.	Kuài yào dào Tiānjīn le. Wǒmen zhǔnbèi xià chē ba.
4.	Xià yízhàn jiù shi Nánjīng le.	Xià yízhàn jiù shi Nánjīng le. Wǒmen zhūnbèi xià chē ba.

5.	Kuài yào dào Hángzhōu le.	Kuài yào dào Hángzhōu le. Wǒmen zhǔnbèi xià chē ba.
6.	Xià yízhàn jiù shi Shànghǎi le.	Xià yízhàn jiù shi Shànghǎi le. Wǒmen zhǔnbèi xià chē ba.
7.	Kuài yào dào Guǎngzhōu le.	Kuài yào dào Guǎngzhōu le. Wǒmen zhǔnbèi xià chē ba.

H. Expansion Drill

1.	Speaker: Tā kéyi náshànglái ma? (cue) chē (Can he bring it?)		You: Tā kéyi náshàng chē lái ma? (Can he bring it in the car?)
2.	Tā kéyi náxiàlái ma?	lóu	Tā kéyi náxià lóu lái ma?
3.	Tā kéyi náshàngqù ma?	huǒchē	Tā kéyi náshàng huǒchē qù ma?
4.	Tā kéyi náshànglái ma?	lóu	Tā kéyi náshàng lóu lái ma?
5.	Tā kéyi náxiàqù ma?	chē	Tā kéyi náxià chē qù ma?
6.	Tā kéyi náxiàlái ma?	huǒchē	Tā kéyi náxià huǒchē lái ma?
7.	Tā kéyi náshàngqù ma?	lóu	Tā kéyi náshàng lóu qù ma?

UNIT 7

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

1.	A:	Lǎo Sòng, zěnmeyàng? Máng ne?	Sòng, how are things going? Are you busy?
	B:	Bù zěnme máng. Nǐ yǒu shì ma?	Not especially busy. Can I do something for you?
2.	A:	Wǒ Sìyue Shísìhào yào dào Guǎngzhōu qù. Qǐng ni gěi wo dìng yìzhāng fēijī piào.	I'm going to Guǎngzhōu on April 14. Please reserve a plane ticket for me.
	B:	Hǎo	Sure.
3.	B:	Piào dìnghǎo le.	The ticket has been reserved.
	A:	Nèibān fēijī? Jǐdiǎn zhōng qǐfēi?	Which flight? What time does it take off?
	B:	Jiǔdiǎn shíwǔfēn qǐfēi.	It takes off at 9:15.
4.	A:	Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Guǎngzhōu ma?	Does this flight go directly to Guǎngzhōu?
	B:	Shì, zhí fēi Guǎngzhōu.	Yes, it flies directly to Guǎngzhōu.
5.	A:	Cóng Sānlǐtún dào fēijīchǎng yào duōshao shíjiān?	How much time does it take to go from Sānlǐtún to the airport?
	B:	Yào sìshifēn zhōng.	It takes forty minutes.
6.	A:	Rúguo wǒ bādiǎn zhōng líkāi jiā, láidejí ba?	If I leave home at eight o'clock, I can make it in time. Right?
	B:	Láidejí.	Yes.
7.	A:	Qǐng ni míngtiān zǎoshang pài ge chē lái jiē wo.	Please send a car to pick me up tomorrow morning.
	B:	Hǎo. Wǒ míngtiān bādiǎn zhōng pài chē sòng ni dào fēijīchǎng qu.	Okay. I'll send a car at eight o'clock tomorrow to take you to the airport.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

8.	-hǎo le	to be satisfactorily completed
9.	lǚguǎn	hotel
10.	shuōhǎo le	to have come to an agreement (about something); (something) has been agreed on
11.	xiǎnghǎo le	to have reached a conclusion (about something); (something) has been thought out
12.	yàoshi	if (alternate word for rúguǒ)
13.	zuòhǎo le	to have finished doing (something); (something) has been finished

VOCABULARY

bù zěnme	not especially, not particularly
dìng	to reserve
dìnghǎo le	to have (been) reserved
fēi	to fly
fēijī	airplane
fēijīchǎng	airport
Guǎngzhōu	(name of a city in the PRC--Canton)
-hǎo le	to be satisfactorily completed
jiē	to meet/pick up/get (someone)
lǎo	to be old in years
lǚguǎn	hotel
máng	to be busy
pài	to send/assign (a person to do something)
qǐfēi	to take off (airplane)
rúguǒ (rúguo)	if
Sānlǐtún	(a district in Běijīng where many Foreign diplomats and Chinese people from other countries live)
shuōhǎo le	to have come to an agreement (about something); (something) has been agreed on
xiǎnghǎo le	to have reached a conclusion (about something); (something) has been thought out
yàoshi	if
zhí	directly
zuòhǎo le	to have finished doing (something); (something) has been finished

(introduced on C-2 tape)

chū chāi	to go on a business trip
chùzhǎng	division chief
gǎnbushàng	won't be able to catch (a plane, train, etc.)
hái hǎo	fairly good/well
kāi huì	to attend a meeting/conference

Shànghǎi-made jeep and other vehicles in a parking lot outside the train station in Guǎngzhōu

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A:	Lǎo Sòng, zěnmeyàng? Máng ne?	Sòng, how are things going? Are you busy?
B:	Bù zěnme máng. Nǐ yǒu shì ma?	Not especially busy. Can I do something for you?

Notes on No. 1

The greeting zěnmeyàng is more informal than nǐ hǎo a. Zěnmeyàng is used only if the two people already know each other.

Máng ne? and Máng ma? are translated into English as "Are you busy?" However, the two Chinese questions are not interchangeable. When a speaker asks the question Máng ma? he really wants to find out whether someone is busy. On the other hand, Máng ne? is an example of the Chinese custom of greeting a person by stating the obvious. The speaker is simply acknowledging the fact that the listener is busy. The question mark following Máng ne? shows that the speaker is inviting the listener to comment. You might think of Máng ne? as something like the English "Well, it looks like you are working hard," which invites a response like "Sure am" or "Oh, I'm really not doing much of anything."

Ne may be used in many sentences to comment on what the person being addressed is doing at the moment:

Chī fàn ne?	Having dinner, I see?
Zài zhèr ne?	Well, you're here?
Mǎi dōngxi ne?	Doing some shopping, eh?

These sentences are almost greetings in themselves.

The overall intonation of the question Máng ma? is higher than that of a statement. The intonation of Máng ne? is somewhat lower. Listen carefully to the tape.

Bù zěnme may precede a state verb. The expression would then mean "not especially," "not particularly."

Wǒ bù zěnme xǐhuan nèiběn shū.	I don't particularly like that book.
Wǒ bù zěnme qīngchu.	I'm not particularly clear on this. (This isn't very clear to me.)
Wǒ jīntiān bù zěnme hǎo.	I'm not particularly well today.
Tā bù zěnme yǒu qián.	He's not especially rich.
Wǒ bù zěnme xiǎng qù.	I don't especially want to go.

Contrast bù zěnme with bú zènme, "not as much as that":

Wǒ bú zènme xǐhuan kàn diànyǐngr.	I don't like to go to the movies that much. (i.e., as much as someone else just mentioned)

Wǒ bù zěnme xǐhuan kàn diànyǐngr.	I don't particularly like to go to the movies.

2. A: Wǒ Sìyue Shísìhào yào dào Guǎngzhōu qù. Qǐng ni gěi wo dìng yìzhāng fēijī piào. — I'm going to Guǎngzhōu on April 14. Please reserve a plane ticket for me.
   B: Hǎo. — Sure.

3. B: Piào dìnghǎo le. — The ticket has been reserved.
   A: Nǎibān fēijī? Jǐdiǎn zhōng qǐfēi? — Which flight? What time does it take off?
   B: Jiǔdiǎn shíwǔfēn qǐfēi. — It takes off at 9:15.

Note on No. 3

Dìnghǎo is a compound verb of result. When used as the final element in a compound verb of result, hǎo indicates that the action described by the initial verb has been brought to a successful conclusion.

The same form of the verb, dìnghǎo, is used to describe an object having something done to it and a person doing something to an object.

Piào dìnghǎo le.	The ticket has been reserved.
Wǒ bǎ piào dìnghǎo le.	I have reserved the ticket.

Here are additional examples of compounds with the result-ending -hǎo:

Wǒmen yǐjīng shuōhǎo le.	We have already come to an agreement about it. (We have already talked it out to a conclusion.)
Nǐ xiǎnghǎo le meiyou?	Have you reached a conclusion yet? (Have you thought it out to a conclusion yet?)
Wǒ yǐjīng bǎ jīntiān wǎnshàng yào chīde dōngxi zuòhǎo le.	I have already finished making the things we are going to eat tonight.
Nǐde xíngli zhǔnbèihǎo le ma?	Is your luggage ready?

4. A:	Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Guǎngzhōu ma?	Does this flight go directly to Guǎngzhōu?
B:	Shì, zhí fēi Guǎngzhōu.	Yes, it flies directly to Guǎngzhōu.

Notes on No. 4

Zhèibān fēijī, "this flight": In Chinese, the specifier zhèi- is used to refer to what has just been talked about. In English, "that" and "the" are used for the same purpose.

The adverb zhí is not used in as many situations as is its English translation, "directly," "straight." In other contexts, the word for "directly" or "direct" would be zhíjiē, and the word for "straight" would be yìzhí.

5. A:	Cóng Sānlǐtún dào fēijīchǎng yào duōshao shíjiān?	How much time does it take to go from Sānlǐtún to the airport?
B:	Yào sìshifēn zhōng.	It takes forty minutes.

6. A:	Rúguo wǒ bādiǎn zhōng líkāi jiā, láidejí ba?	If I leave home at eight o'clock, I can make it in time. Right?
B:	Láidejí.	Yes.

Note on No. 6

Rúguo is one of the commonest words in Chinese for "if." Another widely used word for "if" is yàoshi. (See Additional Required Vocabulary, No. 12.) You have already learned that the idea of "if" may be conveyed in Chinese without any special word:

Zuò Gōnglùjú děi xiān mǎi piào ma?	If I take the bus, is it necessary to buy tickets ahead of time?
Bādiǎn zhōng líkāi jiā láidejí ba?	If I leave home at eight o'clock, I can make it in time. Right?

7. A:	Qǐng ni míngtiān zǎoshang pài ge chē lái jiē wo.	Please send a car to pick me up tomorrow morning.
B:	Hǎo. Wǒ míngtiān bādiǎn zhōng pài chē sòng ni dào fēijīchǎng qu.	Okay. I'll send a car at eight o'clock tomorrow to take you to the airport.

Notes on No. 7

The verb pài means "to send/assign someone [to do something]."

Ge: You have already learned that, when toneless, yíge means "a," not "one." In the first sentence of exchange 7, you see that yíge can be reduced to the one syllable ge. This reduction happens most frequently when "a" follows the sentence verb.

zhǎo ge rén	to look for someone (i.e., a person)
chī ge píngguǒ	to eat an apple

The verb jiē means "to meet," as in "meeting someone at the station," or "to get," "to pick up," as in "I'll come by to get you (pick you up) about eight o'clock."

Pài ge chē lái jiē wo, literally "send a car to come pick me up": In English, "come" may be omitted. In Chinese, lái must separate the action (pài ge chē) from the purpose of the action (jiē wo). Either lái or qù may be used to mark purpose expressions, depending on the direction of the action.

The verb sòng means "to take/escort someone" in the last sentence of exchange 7. Sòng may also mean "to send" in the sense of "delivering an object," in contrast with the verb pài, which means "to send a person."

Qǐng pài ge rén dào wǒ jiā lái.	Please send a man over to my house.
Qǐng bǎ zhuōzi sòng dao wǒ jiā qù.	Please deliver the table to my house.

8.	-hǎo le	to be satisfactorily completed
9.	lǚguǎn	hotel
10.	shuōhǎo le	to have come to an agreement (about something); (something) has been agreed on
11.	xiǎnghǎo le	to have reached a conclusion (about something); (something) has been thought out
12.	yàoshi	if (alternate word for rúguǒ)
13.	zuòhǎo le	to have finished doing (something); (something) has been finished

Note on Additional Required Vocabulary

Lǚguǎn is the general term for any kind of hotel. When following a verb or the prepositional verb zài, lǚguǎn may be followed by the locational ending -li, "in," or there may be no locative ending. This is also the case with other place words naming institutions, business establishments, and organizations.

Tā zài zhèige lǚguǎnli (OR zài zhèige lǚguǎn) zhùle liǎngge yuè.	He stayed in this hotel for two months.

VOCABULARY BOOSTER

Animals

bear	xióng
camel	luòtuo
cat	māo
chicken	jī
cow	niú
deer	lù
dog	gǒu
donkey	lǘ
duck	yā
elephant	xiàng
fish	yú
fox	húli
goat	shānyáng
horse	mǎ
lion	shīzi
monkey	hóuzi
mouse/rat	lǎoshǔ
panda	xióngmāo
pig	zhū
sheep	yáng
tiger	lǎohǔ
turkey	huǒjī
wolf	láng

DRILLS

A. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Qǐng ni gěi wo mǎi yìzhāng chuán piào. (Please buy one boat ticket for me.)
   You: Qǐng ni gěi wo dìng yìzhāng chuán piào. (Please reserve one boat ticket for me.)
2. Qǐng ni gěi Mǎ Xiānsheng mǎi liǎngzhāng huǒchē piào.
   Qǐng ni gěi Mǎ Xiānsheng dìng liǎngzhāng huǒchē piào.
3. Qǐng ni gěi Máo Tàitai mǎi yìzhāng gōnglùjúde chēpiào.
   Qǐng ni gěi Máo Tàitai dìng yìzhāng gōnglùjúde chēpiào.
4. Qǐng ni gěi Lín Xiǎojiě mǎi sānzhāng zhídáchēde chēpiào.
   Qǐng ni gěi Lín Xiǎojiě dìng sānzhāng zhídáchēde chēpiào.
5. Qǐng ni gěi Liú Nǚshì mǎi sānzhāng tèkuàichēde chēpiào.
   Qǐng ni gěi Liú Nǚshì dìng sānzhāng tèkuàichēde chēpiào.
6. Qǐng ni gěi Zhōu Xiānsheng mǎi liǎngzhāng fēijī piào.
   Qǐng ni gěi Zhōu Xiānsheng dìng liǎngzhāng fēijī piào.
7. Qǐng ni gěi Zhào Tàitai mǎi liǎngzhāng chuán piào.
   Qǐng ni gěi Zhào Tàitai dìng liǎngzhāng chuán piào.

B. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ yào dào Guǎngzhōu qù. (cue) huǒchē piào (I want to go to Guǎngzhōu.)
   You: Wǒ yào dào Guǎngzhōu qù, kéyi bu keyi dìng yìzhāng huǒchē piào? (I want to go to Guǎngzhōu. May I reserve a train ticket?)
2. Wǒ yào dào Běijīng qù. fēijī piào
   Wǒ yào dào Běijīng qù, kéyi bu keyi dìng yìzhāng fēijī piào?
3. Wǒ yào dào Nánjīng qù. tèkuàichēde piào
   Wǒ yào dào Nánjīng qù, kéyi bu keyi dìng yìzhāng tèkuàichēde piào?
4. Wǒ yào dào Qīngdǎo qù. chuán piào
   Wǒ yào dào Qīngdǎo qù, kéyi bu keyi dìng yìzhāng chuán piào?
5. Wǒ yào dào Tiānjīn qù. qìchē piào
   Wǒ yào dào Tiānjīn qù, kéyi bu keyi dìng yìzhāng qìchē piào?

6. Wǒ yào dào Hángzhōu qù.
   fēijī piào

   Wǒ yào dào Hángzhōu qù, kéyi bu keyi dìng yìzhāng fēijī piào?

7. Wǒ yào dào Sūzhōu qù.
   zhídáchēde piào

   Wǒ yào dào Sūzhōu qù, kéyi bu keyi dìng yìzhāng zhídáchēde piào?

C. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Zuòhǎo le ma?
   (cue) no
   (Have you finished doing it?)

   You: Méi zuòhǎo ne.
   (I haven't finished doing it.)

2. Shuōhǎo le ma? yes

   Shuōhǎo le.

3. Xiǎnghǎo le ma? soon

   Kuài xiǎnghǎo le.

4. Dìnghǎo le ma? not yet

   Hái méi dìnghǎo ne.

5. Shuōhǎo le ma? no

   Méi shuōhǎo ne.

6. Zuòhǎo le ma? soon

   Kuài zuòhǎo le.

7. Xiǎnghǎo le ma? not yet

   Hái méi xiǎnghǎo ne.

D. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Nǎibān fēijī?
   (Which flight?)

   OR Nǎibān huǒchē?
   (Which train?)

   You: Nǎibān fēijī? Jǐdiǎn zhōng qǐfēi?
   (Which flight? What time does it take off?)

   Nǎibān huǒchē? Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?
   (Which train? What time does it leave?)

2. Nǎibān qìchē?

   Nǎibān qìchē? Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?

3. Nǎibān fēijī?

   Nǎibān fēijī? Jǐdiǎn zhōng qǐfēi?

4. Něibān zhídáchē? Něibān zhídáchē? Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?

5. Něibān tèkuàichē? Něibān tèkuàichē? Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?

6. Něibān fēijī? Něibān fēijī? Jǐdiǎn zhōng qǐfēi?

E. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Guǎngzhōu ma?
(cue) Nánjīng
(Does this flight go directly to Guǎngzhōu?)
You: Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Nánjīng ma?
(Does this flight go directly to Nánjīng?)

2. Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Nánjīng ma? Shànghǎi
Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Shànghǎi ma?

3. Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Shànghǎi ma? Běijīng
Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Běijīng ma?

4. Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Běijīng ma? Wǔhàn
Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Wǔhàn ma?

5. Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Wǔhàn ma? Sūzhōu
Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Sūzhōu ma?

6. Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Sūzhōu ma? Qīngdǎo
Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Qīngdǎo ma?

7. Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Qīngdǎo ma?

F. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Cóng Sānlǐtún dào huǒchēzhàn yào duōshao shíjiān? (cue) duōshaofēn zhōng (How much time does it take to go from Sānlǐtún to the train station?)

   You: Cóng Sānlǐtún dào huǒchēzhàn yào duōshaofēn zhōng? (How many minutes from Sānlǐtún to the train station?)

2. Cóng Dōngdān dào Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē yào duōshao shíjiān? duōshao shíhou

   Cóng Dōngdān dào Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē yào duōshao shíhou?

3. Cóng Chángān Jiē dào Rìtánlù yào duōshao shíjiān? jǐfēn zhōng

   Cóng Chángān Jiē dào Rìtánlù yào jǐfēn zhōng?

4. Cóng Běijīng dào Guǎngzhōu yào duōshao shíjiān? jǐtiān

   Cóng Běijīng dào Guǎngzhōu yào jǐtiān?

5. Cóng Nánjīng dào Shànghǎi yào duōshao shíjiān? duōshao xiǎoshí

   Cóng Nánjīng dào Shànghǎi yào duōshao xiǎoshí?

6. Cóng Hángzhōu dào Guǎngzhōu yào duōshao shíjiān? duōshao xiǎoshí

   Cóng Hángzhōu dào Guǎngzhōu yào duōshao xiǎoshí?

7. Cóng Guānghuálù dào huǒchēzhàn yào duōshao shíjiān? duōshaofēn zhōng

   Cóng Guānghuálù dào huǒchēzhàn yào duōshaofēn zhōng?

G. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Rúguǒ wǒ bādiǎn zhōng líkāi jiā, láidejí ma? (If I leave home at eight o'clock, can I make it?)

   You: Rúguǒ wǒ bādiǎn zhōng líkāi jiā, shénme shíhou dào? (If I leave home at eight o'clock, what time will I arrive?)

2. Rúguǒ wǒ shídiǎn zhōng líkāi xuéxiào, láidejí ma?

   Rúguǒ wǒ shídiǎn zhōng líkāi xuéxiào, shénme shíhou dào?

3. Rúguǒ Lǐ Xiānsheng shíyīdiǎn shífēn líkāi Dàshiguǎn, láidejí ma?	Rúguǒ Lǐ Xiānsheng shíyīdiǎn shífēn líkāi Dàshiguǎn, shénme shíhou dào?
4. Rúguǒ Zhāng Nǚshì shíyuè qíhào líkāi zhèli, láidejí ma?	Rúguǒ Zhāng Nǚshì shíyuè qíhào líkāi zhèli, shénme shíhou dào?
5. Rúguǒ tā sìdiǎnbàn líkāi fàndiàn, láidejí ma?	Rúguǒ tā sìdiǎnbàn líkāi fàndiàn, shénme shíhou dào?
6. Rúguǒ nǐ zǎoshang qīdiǎn zhōng líkāi jiā, láidejí ma?	Rúguǒ nǐ zǎoshang qīdiǎn zhōng líkāi jiā, shénme shíhou dào?
7. Rúguǒ tāmen xiànzài líkāi chēzhàn, láidejí ma?	Rúguǒ tāmen xiànzài líkāi chēzhàn, shénme shíhou dào?

H. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Qǐng ni lái jiē wo. (Please pick me up.)	You: Qǐng ni pài ge chē lái jiē wo. (Please send a car to pick me up.)
2. Qǐng ni lái jiē ta.	Qǐng ni pài ge chē lái jiē ta.
3. Qǐng ni qù jiē tamen.	Qǐng ni pài ge chē qù jiē tamen.
4. Qǐng ni qù jiē ta.	Qǐng ni pài ge chē qù jiē ta.
5. Qǐng ni sòng wo qù.	Qǐng ni pài ge chē sòng wo qù.
6. Qǐng ni lái jiē ta.	Qǐng ni pài ge chē lái jiē ta.
7. Qǐng ni sòng tamen qù.	Qǐng ni pài ge chē sòng tamen qù.

I. Expansion Drill

1.	Speaker: Wǒ sòng ni dào fēijīchǎng qù. (I'll take you to the airport.)	You: Wǒ pài chē sòng ni dào fēijīchǎng qù. (I'll send a car to take you to the airport.)
2.	Wǒ sòng ni dào huǒchēzhàn qù.	Wǒ pài chē sòng ni dào huǒchēzhàn qù.
3.	Wǒ sòng ni dào qìchēzhàn qù.	Wǒ pài chē sòng ni dào qìchēzhàn qù.
4.	Wǒ sòng ni dào tā jiā qù.	Wǒ pài chē sòng ni dào tā jiā qù.
5.	Wǒ sòng ni dào yínháng qù.	Wǒ pài chē sòng ni dào yínháng qù.
6.	Wǒ sòng ni dào dàshiguǎn qù.	Wǒ pài chē sòng ni dào dàshiguǎn qù.
7.	Wǒ sòng ni dào fēijīchǎng qù.	Wǒ pài chē sòng ni dào fēijīchǎng qù.

UNIT 8

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

1.	B:	Hǎo jiǔ méi jiàn, nín chū mén le ba?	I haven't seen you for a long time. You have been away, I suppose?
	A:	Shì a, wǒ yòu dào Guǎngzhōu qu le.	Yes, I went to Guǎngzhōu again.
2.	B:	Nín wèishénme gāng huílai, yòu qù le ne?	Why did you go again when you had just come back from there?
	A:	Wǒ zhèicì dào Guǎngzhōu qù shi yīnwei wǒ yǒu yige hěn hǎode péngyou cóng Xiānggǎng lái.	This time I went to Guǎngzhōu because I had a very good friend coming there from Hong Kong.
3.	A:	Wǒmen yǒu yìnián méi jiàn le.	We had not seen each other for a year.
	A:	Tā qǐng wo péi ta yìqǐ qù lǚxíng.	She asked me to accompany her (in her) travels.
4.	A:	Sānge yuè yǐqián wǒ zài Guǎngzhōu, nèige shíhou tā hái bù zhīdào néng bu néng lái.	Three months ago, when I was in Guǎngzhōu, she didn't know yet whether she would be able to come or not.
5.	B:	Nǐmen dōu qùguo shénme dìfang?	What places did you go to?
	A:	Nánjīng, Shànghǎi, Hángzhōu, Sūzhōu, dōu qù le. Hángzhōu zhēn shi piàoliang.	We went to Nánjīng, Shànghǎi, Hángzhōu, and Sūzhōu. Hángzhōu is really beautiful.
6.	A:	Yǒu jīhui wǒ yào zài qù yícì.	If I have the chance, I would like to go again.
7.	A:	Zhèixiē dìfang nǐ dōu qùguo le ba?	You have gone to all those places, I suppose?
	B:	Méi dōu qùguo. Wǒ hái méi qùguo Sūzhōu.	I haven't been to all of them. I still haven't been to Sūzhōu.

8.	huí guó	to return to one's native country
9.	huí jiā	to come/go home
10.	huíqu	to go back

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

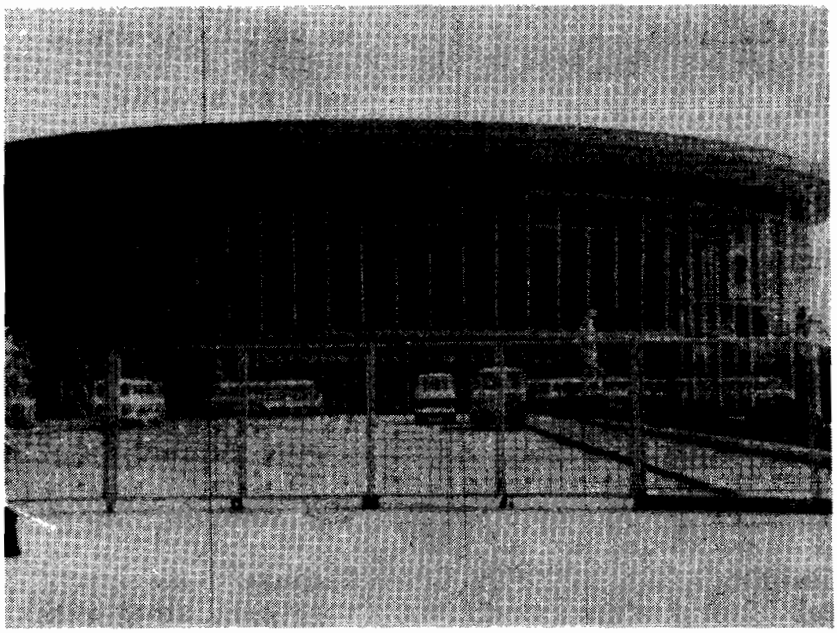
11.	rènao	to be lively/bustling/noisy
12.	yǒu yìsi	to be interesting
13.	méi(yǒu) yìsi	to be uninteresting
14.	suǒyǐ (suóyi)	therefore, so

VOCABULARY

chū mén (chū ménr)	to go out, to go away from home, to go out of town
gāng	only a short while ago, just
Hángzhōu	(a city in Zhèjiāng Province in the PRC, formerly spelled Hangchow)
hǎo jiǔ	a long time
huí	to return to, to go back to
huí guó	to return to one's native country
huí jiā	to return home
huílai	to come back
huíqu	to go back
jiàn	to meet, to see
jīhui	opportunity, chance
méi(yǒu) yìsi	to be uninteresting
néng	can; to be able to
péi	to accompany
piàoliang	to be beautiful
qǐng	to request, to invite
rènao	to be lively/bustling/noisy
suǒyǐ (suóyi)	therefore, so
Sūzhōu	(a city in Jiāngsū Province in the PRC, formerly spelled Soochow)
wèishénme	why
yīnwei	because
yìqǐ	together, along with
yòu	again (with completed actions)
yǒu yìsi	to be interesting
zài	again (with uncompleted actions)

(introduced on C-2 and P-2 tapes)

huār kāile	the flowers have bloomed (literally, "opened")
jiānglái	in the future
shōudao	to receive
yǒumíngde dìfang	famous place
zuìjìn	recently



Běijīng Workers' Stadium

REFERENCE NOTES

1. B:	Hǎo jiǔ méi jiàn, nín chū mén le ba?	I haven't seen you for a long time. You have been away, I suppose?
A:	Shì a, wǒ yòu dào Guǎngzhōu qu le.	Yes, I went to Guǎngzhōu again.

Notes on No. 1

Hǎo jiǔ, "very long": In this phrase, the word hǎo means "very." Some additional examples of this use of hǎo are

hǎo dà	very large
hǎo duō rén	a good many people
hǎo jitiān	quite a few days

Persons from Taiwan frequently use hǎo, "very," before another hǎo, as in Hǎo hǎowán! "What fun!" and Hǎo hǎochī! "Delicious!" Speakers from Běijīng think that this repetition of hǎo sounds bad.

The verb jiàn means "to see someone" in the sense of "to visit/talk with someone." The verb kànjian is used for "to see" in the sense of "to perceive an object."

Chū mén means "to go out," "to go away from home," "to go out of town"; literally, "to go out the door."

Yòu is the word for "again" which is used with completed actions. (See notes on No. 6 for "again" with actions that have not been completed.)

Òu, nǐ yòu lái le!	Oh, you have come again!
Qìshuǐ yòu méiyou le.	We are out of soda again.
Tā zuótiān méi shàng kè. Jīntiān yòu méi shàng kè.	Yesterday he didn't attend class. Today, again, he didn't attend class.

2. B:	Nín wèishénme gāng huílai, yòu qù le ne?	Why did you go again when you had just come back from there?
A:	Wǒ zhèicì dào Guǎngzhōu qù shi yīnwei wǒ yǒu yige hěn hǎode péngyou cóng Xiānggǎng lái.	This time I went to Guǎngzhōu because I had a very good friend coming there from Hong Kong.

Notes on No. 2

Wèishénme, "why," follows the subject in the first sentence of exchange 2. This question word usually occurs in that position. (In English, "why" always precedes the subject.)

NǏ	wèishénme	yòu qù le ne?
	(Why	did you go again?)

Sometimes wèishénme precedes the subject of a sentence:

Wèishénme	tā	méi qù?	
Tā	wèishénme	méi qù?	"Why didn't he go?"

Gāng, "only a short while ago," "just": The first sentence in the exchange could also be translated as "Why, having just come back from there, did you go again?"

The adverb gāng is used in sentences describing something that has just been done, in other words, completed action. But notice that the marker le for completion is not used here. The marker le is added when the focus is on whether or not the action has been performed, not on when or how it was performed. Gāng is often used in sentences emphasizing the recentness of an action, not the fact that it was done; therefore le is not used.

NǏ shi shénme shíhou láide?	When did you come here?
Gāng lái.	I just got here.
NǏ mèimei zài bu zài?	Is your little sister here?
Tā gāng zǒu.	She just left.

Huí, "to return," "to go back": Like chū, "to go out," and jìn, "to enter," huí must be followed by either a place word or a directional ending.

huí Běijīng	to return to Běijīng
huíguó	to return to one's native country
huíjiā	to return home
huílai	to come back
huíqu	to go back

The meaning of huílai is not as broad as that of the English translation "to come back," which has two meanings: 1) to come from someplace else to the original place ("He leaves for work at eight and doesn't come back till six.") and 2) to come another time ("Mr. Wáng isn't in today; come back tomorrow.") Huílai means "to return to a particular place." To say "to come another time" in Chinese, you would use an adverb meaning "again" and the verb lái. For example,

Wáng Xiānsheng jīntiān bú zài, qǐng ni míngtiān zài lái.	Mr. Wáng isn't in today; please come back tomorrow.
Nèige rén zuótiān yǒu lái zhǎo ni, nǐ bú zài.	That guy came back looking for you yesterday, but you were out.

Ne: Because of the question word wèishénme, "why," the first sentence in exchange 2 is clearly a question. The marker ne is not needed to indicate a question, but does give an added ring of inquisitiveness to the sentence. Questions ending in ne often seem to be asking for definite answers.

Yīnwei, "because": Here are some simpler sentences containing yīnwei:

Nǐ wèishénme méi lái? Yīnwei wǒ hěn máng.	Why didn't you come? Because I was very busy.
Nǐ wèishénme láiwǎn le? Yīnwei wo zǒucuò le.	Why did you come late? Because I made a wrong turn.
Nǐ wèishénme yòu qù le? Yīnwei wǒde péngyou cóng Xiānggǎng lái.	Why did you go again? Because my friend was coming from Hong Kong.

The word order in the second sentence of exchange 2 may be described in terms of a pattern:

SENTENCE	shi yīnwei	SENTENCE
Wǒ zhèicì dào Guǎngzhōu qù		wǒ yǒu yige hěn hǎode péngyou cóng Xiānggǎng lái.

The phrase hěn hǎode péngyou contains the marker of modification -de. The modifying phrase ADVERB + ADJECTIVAL VERB (e.g., zuì xiǎo, tài gāo) is followed by -de. Therefore hǎo péngyou does not need -de, but hěn hǎode péngyou does.

The verb yǒu is translated in the past tense in the second sentence of this exchange: "I HAD a . . . friend coming." Notice that there is no completed-action marker in the sentence. Yǒu cannot be used with a completed-action marker because it is a STATE verb, not an action verb. (See notes on Nos. 7-8 in BIO, Unit 8, and on No. 4 in this unit.)

3. A: Wǒmen yǒu yìnián méi jiàn le. We had not seen each other for a year.
   A: Tā qǐng wo péi ta yìqǐ qù lǚxíng. She asked me to accompany her (in her) travels.

Notes on No. 3

Yǒu yìnián méi: To state the period of time within which something has not happened, place the amount of time in front of the negative and the verb. The verb yǒu may be placed in front of the amount of time.

Wǒmen	(yǒu)	sānnián	méi jiàn le.
(as for us	there have been	3 years	haven't met)

"We haven't seen each other for three years."

In this example, new-situation le might be translated as "as of now."

When you are talking about a period of time within which something will not happen, the same pattern is used, but yǒu may NOT be added:

Wǒ	liǎngtiān	bù chīfàn.

"I'm not going to eat for two days."

The verb qǐng, which you have already learned as "please," means "to request [that a person do something]" or "to invite." Normally, when you qǐng someone to take a trip or to go out, you are saying that you will pay all expenses.

4. A: Sānge yuè yǐqián wǒ zài Guǎngzhōu, nèige shíhou tā hái bù zhīdào néng bu néng lái. Three months ago, when I was in Guǎngzhōu, she didn't know yet whether she would be able to come or not.

Notes on No. 4

Yǐqián, "ago": You have already seen yǐqián used after a phrase to mean "before."

Wǒ shàng bān yǐqián, wo mǎi diǎnr chīde. Before I start work, I will buy something to eat.

In No. 4, yǐqián is used after an amount of time to mean "ago."

Liǎngnián yǐqián, wǒ méiyou qìchē.	Two years ago, I didn't have a car.

Néng, "can," "to be able to," "to be capable of": The most general word in Chinese for "to be able to" is néng. The meanings of néng and kéyi, "to be permitted by someone" or "permissible according to some rules or conventions," overlap.

Nèige shíhou tā hái bù zhīdào: The negative is bù, even though the sentence refers to the past. The negative méi cannot be used here because it is the negative of completed action. The verb zhīdao, like the verb yǒu and adjectival verbs such as hǎo, is a state verb and cannot be thought of as completed.

Since the negative of a state verb is the same in the present and past tenses, the intended time must be discovered from the context. One reason for using nèige shíhou in No. 4 is to make the time reference very clear.

STATE VERBS include all adjectival verbs, auxiliary verbs, and a few other verbs. Here are some examples:

STATE VERBS		
Adjectival Verbs	Auxiliaries	Others
dà	huì	shì
xiǎo	kéyi	zài
guì	néng	yǒu
piányi	děi	xìng
kuài	bú bì	jiào
màn	yào	zhīdao
duō	xiǎng	xǐhuan
shǎo		
gāoxìng		

Yījiǔsānyīnián dōngxi dōu bú guì.	In 1931, everything was inexpensive.
Wǒ zài Déguode shíhou bú huì shuō Déguo huà.	When I was in Germany, I couldn't speak German.
Wǒ yǐqián bù xǐhuan niàn shū.	Before, I didn't like to study.

Bù zhīdào néng bu néng lái, "didn't know if she would be able to come": The object of the verb zhīdao is a choice-type question, néng bu néng lái. Here are more examples of this usage:

Wǒ bù zhīdào hái yǒu méiyou.	I don't know if there are any left.
Nǐ wènwen tā mǎile méiyou.	Ask him if he bought it.
Wǒ xiǎng zhīdao tāmen lái bu lái.	I would like to know if they are coming or not.

English-speaking students of Chinese are often tempted to translate "if" as rúguǒ or yàoshi; to do so, however, is wrong. The following rule may help you remember to use a choice-type question: Whenever the "if" in an English sentence means "whether," use a choice-type question in Chinese. For example, "I would like to know if they are coming" means "I would like to know whether they are coming"; therefore, in Chinese, you would use a choice-type question as the object of the verb zhīdao.

5.	B:	Nǐmen dōu qùguo shénme dìfang?	What places did you go to?
	A:	Nánjīng, Shànghǎi, Hángzhōu, Sūzhōu, dōu qù le. Hángzhōu zhēn shi piàoliang.	We went to Nánjīng, Shànghǎi, Hángzhōu, and Sūzhōu. Hángzhōu is really beautiful.

Notes on No. 5

Nǐmen dōu qùguo shénme dìfang? is ambiguous. It could mean either "What places did all of you go to?" or "What are all the places that you went to?"

You already know that dōu may refer to an object when that object precedes the verb, in topic position. (See the second sentence in exchange 5.)

In this first sentence of the exchange, dōu is referring to an object which occurs after the verb. When an object includes a question word, it is not placed before dōu in the sentence.

Tā dōu qùguo shénme dìfang?	What are all the places that he went to?
Tā dōu niànguo shénme shū?	What are all the books that she has read?
Tā dōu mǎiguo shénme dōngxi?	What are all the things that he bought?

The shi in Hángzhōu zhēn shi piàoliang has been added for emphasis. Shi is not required before adjectival verbs.

6. A: Yǒu jīhui wǒ yào zài qù yícì. If I have the chance, I would like to go again.

Notes on No. 6

The adverb zài means "again" in talking about actions that have not been completed. (This adverb was translated previously in your text as "then" in commands.)

Míngtiān zài lái ba!	Come again tomorrow.
Qǐng ni zài shuō yícì.	Please say it again.

Yícì means "one occurrence of going," or "one trip," in this sentence. (The English translation does not include an equivalent of yícì.)

7. A:	Zhèixiē dìfang nǐ dōu qùguo le ba?	You have gone to all those places, I suppose?
B:	Méi dōu qùguo. Wǒ hái méi qùguo Sūzhōu.	I haven't been to all of them. I still haven't been to Sūzhōu.

Note on No. 7

Méi dōu, "not all": In the second sentence of exchange 7, the negative méi precedes the adverb dōu. Placing a negative before dōu instead of after it changes the meaning of the phrase. Compare the sentences below:

Tāmen dōu bù lái.	They are all not coming. (All of them are not coming.)
Tāmen bù dōu lái.	Not all of them are coming.
Wǒ dōu méi qùguo.	I haven't been to any of them.
Wǒ méi dōu qùguo.	I haven't been to all of them.

8.	huí guó	to return to one's native country
9.	huí jiā	to come/go home
10.	huíqu	to go back
11.	rènao	to be lively/bustling/noisy
12.	yǒu yìsi	to be interesting
13.	méi(yǒu) yìsi	to be uninteresting
14.	suǒyǐ (suóyi)	therefore, so

Note on Additional Required Vocabulary

Suǒyǐ (also pronounced suóyi) is the word "therefore," "so."

Wǒ hěn máng, suóyi méi qù.	I was very busy, so I didn't go.

In Chinese sentences expressing cause and result, the pattern yīnwei... suóyi... is preferred. English speakers often find difficulty in using this pattern because it sounds unnatural in English to say "Because I was very busy, so I didn't go." In English, either "because" or "so" would be omitted; but, in Chinese, both yīnwei and suóyi are often retained.

Yīnwei wǒ hěn máng, suóyi méi qù.	I was very busy, so I didn't go. (OR "Because I was very busy, I didn't go.")
Yīnwei tā shi hǎo xuésheng, suóyi lǎoshī dōu xǐhuan ta.	Because he is a good student, all the teachers like him.
Yīnwei wǒ méiyou hùzhào, suóyi xiànzài wǒ hái bù néng líkāi.	I don't have a passport, so I can't leave yet. (OR "Because I don't have a passport, I can't leave yet.")
Yīnwei wǒ yào dào Zhōngguo qù, suóyi wǒ yào xué Zhōngwén.	I have to learn Chinese because I'm going to go to China.
Yīnwei wǒ méiyou chē, suóyi wǒ bù néng zhùde lí xuéxiào tài yuǎn.	I don't have a car, so I can't live too far away from school. (OR "Because I don't have a car, I can't live too far away from school.")

Notice that suóyi always precedes the subject of the sentence.

Suóyi may also mean "that's why...": "That's why you came here by plane," Suóyi ni shi zuò fēijī láide. When used this way, the word suóyi is stressed.

DRILLS

A. Transformation Drill

1.	Speaker: Tā chū mén le. (He has gone out.)	You: Tā yòu chū mén le ma? (Has he gone out again?)
2.	Tā dào Zhōngguo qù le.	Tā yòu dào Zhōngguo qù le ma?
3.	Tā niàn shū le.	Tā yòu niàn shū le ma?
4.	Tā shàngqu le.	Tā yòu shàngqu le ma?
5.	Tā dào péngyou jiā qù le.	Tā yòu dào péngyou jiā qù le ma?
6.	Tā lái le.	Tā yòu lái le ma?
7.	Tā huíqu le.	Tā yòu huíqu le ma?

B. Expansion Drill

1.	Speaker: Wǒ yào kàn yíge péngyou. (I want to see a friend.)	You: Wǒ zhèicì qù shi yào kàn yíge péngyou. (The reason I'm going this time is [that] I want to see a friend.)
2.	Wǒ yào mǎi yìběn Zhōngguo zìdiǎn.	Wǒ zhèicì qù shi yào mǎi yìběn Zhōngguo zìdiǎn.
3.	Tā xiǎng mǎi yige huāpíng.	Tā zhèicì qù shi xiǎng mǎi yige huāpíng.
4.	Tā yào kànkan mǔqin.	Tā zhèicì qù shi yào kànkan mǔqin.
5.	Tā dǎsuan qù huàn yìdiǎn qián.	Tā zhèicì qù shi dǎsuan qù huàn yìdiǎn qián.
6.	Tā xiǎng xué Zhōngwén.	Tā zhèicì qù shi xiǎng xué Zhōngwén.
7.	Tā dǎsuan mǎi yìdiǎn dōngxi.	Tā zhèicì qù shi dǎsuan mǎi yìdiǎn dōngxi.

C. Substitution Drill

1.	Speaker: Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi qù le. (cue) kànjian ta (I haven't gone for a year.)	You: Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi kànjian ta le. (I haven't seen him for a year.)
2.	Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi kànjian ta le. dào Shànghǎi qù	Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi dào Shànghǎi qù le.
3.	Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi dào Shànghǎi qù le. kàn Zhōngwén bào	Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi kàn Zhōngwén bào le.
4.	Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi kàn Zhōngwén bào le. qù kàn ta	Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi qù kàn ta le.
5.	Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi qù kàn ta le. zuò fēijī	Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi zuò fēijī le.
6.	Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi zuò fēijī le. dào zhèr lái	Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi dào zhèr lái le.
7.	Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi dào zhèr lái le.	

D. Transformation Drill

1.	Speaker: Wǒ gēge qǐng wo péi ta qù lǚxíng. (My older brother asked me to accompany him [in his] travels.)	You: Wǒ děi péi wo gēge qù lǚxíng. (I must accompany my older brother [in his] travels.)
2.	Wǒ jiějie qǐng wo péi ta qù mǎi dōngxi.	Wǒ děi péi wǒ jiějie qù mǎi dōngxi.
3.	Wǒ àiren qǐng wo péi ta qù kàn péngyou.	Wǒ děi péi wǒ àiren qù kàn péngyou.
4.	Zhāng Tóngzhì qǐng wo péi ta dào Běijīng qù.	Wǒ děi péi Zhāng Tóngzhì dào Běijīng qù.
5.	Lǐ Tóngzhì qǐng wo péi ta dào bówùguǎn qù.	Wǒ děi péi Lǐ Tóngzhì dào bówùguǎn qù.

6. Tā qǐng wo péi ta qù mǎi shū. Wǒ děi péi ta qù mǎi shū.

7. Tā qǐng wo péi ta qù huàn qián. Wǒ děi péi ta qù huàn qián.

E. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào néng bu néng lái.
(cue) shénme shíhou
(At that time he did not yet know whether or not he would be able to come.)

You: Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào shénme shíhou lái.
(At that time he did not yet know what time to come.)

2. Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào shénme shíhou lái.
xīngqījǐ

Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào xīngqījǐ lái.

3. Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào xīngqījǐ lái. kéyi bu keyi

Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào kéyi bu keyi lái.

4. Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào kéyi bu keyi lái. jǐyuè

Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào jǐyuè lái.

5. Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào jǐyuè lái. néng bu néng

Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào néng bu néng lái.

6. Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào néng bu néng lái. jǐhào

Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào jǐhào lái.

7. Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào jǐhào lái.

F. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐmen dōu qùguo shénme dìfang?
   (cue) Shànghǎi, Nánjīng
   (What places did you go to?)
   You: Shànghǎi, Nánjīng wǒmen dōu qù le.
   (We went to both Shànghǎi and Nánjīng.)

2. Nǐmen dōu qùguo shénme dìfang?
   nǐ shuōde
   Nǐ shuōde nèixiē dìfang wǒmen dōu qù le.

3. Nǐmen dōu niànguo shénme?
   zhèngzhixué, jīngjixué
   Zhèngzhixué, jīngjixué wǒmen dōu niàn le.

4. Nǐmen dōu mǎi shénme le?
   zhuōzi, pánziwǎn
   Zhuōzi, pánziwǎn wǒmen dōu mǎi le.

5. Nǐmen zuótiān dōu mǎi shénme le?
   shū, zázhì
   Shū, zázhì wǒmen dōu mǎi le.

6. Nǐmen dōu yào shénme yánsède?
   lánde, hóngde
   Lánde, hóngde wǒmen dōu yào.

7. Nǐmen jīntiān dōu qùguo shénme dìfang? bówùguǎn, zhǎnlǎnguǎn
   Bówùguǎn, zhǎnlǎnguǎn wǒmen dōu qù le.

G. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Tāmen dōu lái le ma?
   (cue) not all
   (Did they all come?)
   You: Tāmen méi dōu lái.
   (Not all of them came.)

2. Tāmen dōu qù le ma? none
   Tāmen dōu méi qù.

3. Tāmen dōu zǒu le ma? not all
   Tāmen méi dōu zǒu.

4. Tāmen dōu mǎi le ma? none
   Tāmen dōu méi mǎi.

5. Tāmen dōu mài Zhōngguo shū ma? not all
   Tāmen bù dōu mài Zhōngguo shū.

6. Shànghǎi, Běijīng, Nánjīng tāmen dōu qùguo le ma? not all
   Tāmen méi dōu qùguo.

7. Tāmen dōu láiguo ma? none
   Tāmen dōu méi láiguo.

H. Transformation Drill

1.	Speaker: Wǒ míngtiān yào zài qù yícì. (Tomorrow I want to go again.)	You: Wǒ zuótiān yòu qùle yícì. (Yesterday I went again.)
2.	Tā hòutiān yào zài lái yícì.	Tā qiántiān yòu láile yícì.
3.	Tā míngnián yào zài niàn yícì.	Tā qùnián yòu niànle yícì.
4.	Wǒ xiàge yuè yào zài kàn yícì.	Wǒ shàngge yuè yòu kànle yícì.
5.	Tā xiàge xīngqī yào zài zuò yícì.	Tà shàngge xīngqī yòu zuòle yícì.
6.	Wǒ xiàwǔ yào zài xué yícì.	Wǒ shàngwǔ yòu xuéle yícì.
7.	Tā xiàge Xīngqīyī yào zài kāi yícì.	Tā shàngge Xīngqīyī yòu kāile yícì.

I. Transformation Drill

1.	Speaker: Nǐmen dōu qùguo shénme dìfang? (cue) zhèige dìfang (What places did you go to?)	You: Nǐmen dōu qùguo zhèige dìfang ma? (Did all of you go to this place?)
2.	Nǐmen dōu mǎi shénme le? shū	Nǐmen dōu mǎi shū le ma?
3.	Nǐmen dōu yào shénme? mǎi lánde	Nǐmen dōu yào mǎi lánde ma?
4.	Nǐmen dōu zhùguo shénme fàndiàn? nèige fàndiàn	Nǐmen dōu zhùguo nèige fàndiàn ma?
5.	Nǐmen dōu niànguo shénme? zhèngzhixué	Nǐmen dōu niànguo zhèngzhixué ma?
6.	Nǐmen dōu kàn shénme diànyǐng le? zhèige diànyǐng	Nǐmen dōu kàn zhèige diànyǐng le ma?
7.	Nǐmen dōu xìng shénme? Lǐ	Nǐmen dōu xìng Lǐ ma?

I. Expansion Drill

	Speaker:	You:
1.	Tā yòu qù le. (cue) huílai (He's gone again.)	Tā wèishénme gāng huílai yòu qù le ne? (Why did he go again when he had just come back?)
2.	Tā yòu lái le. huíqu	Tā wèishénme gāng huíqu yòu lái le ne?
3.	Tā yòu zǒu le. huílai	Tā wèishénme gāng huílai yòu zǒu le ne?
4.	Tā yòu huíqu le. lái	Tā wèishénme gāng lái yòu huíqu le ne?
5.	Tā yòu huílai le. qù	Tā wèishénme gāng qù yòu huílai le ne?
6.	Tā yòu huílai le. zǒu	Tā wèishénme gāng zǒu yòu huílai le ne?
7.	Tā yòu qù le. huílai	Tā wèishénme gāng huílai yòu qù le ne?